



The body of Maj. Sa'ad Haddad is carried yesterday from his home in Marjayoun to the village cultural centre to lie in state before his funeral in the local cemetery today. (Micha Bar-Am)

Beirut still undecided on Haddad's successor

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MARJAYOUN. — Official representatives of the Lebanese Army, who came here yesterday to pay a condolence call on the family of the late Maj. Sa'ad Haddad, told reporters there is a list of candidates to succeed him, including officers who volunteered for the job, but no decision has been made.

The representatives confirmed that the new commander of the militia will also be commander of the South Lebanon Territorial Division.

Col. Elias Khaili is one of the candidates and a few days before Haddad's death, he conferred with the late commander. Eye-witnesses said Haddad did not exclude the possibility that Khaili would succeed him, but he did not name his preference.

Militia officers are said to be divided regarding Haddad's successor, but the differences are said not to reflect communal divisions between Shi'ites and Maronites.

Associated Press reported that the Lebanese Army command in Beirut yesterday denied reports from Israel that Khaili would succeed Haddad.

A spokesman at the army command said the report "is untrue." He said Khaili is not a follower of any militia, but a Lebanese Army officer who carries "his normal duties under orders from the Lebanese Army command in Beirut."

The spokesman, reached by telephone, asked that his name be withheld. He said Khaili is a commander of a Lebanese Army post in Southern Lebanon, but would not give further details.

Francis Rizak, who was Haddad's spokesman and confidant for several years, said in Marjayoun that an officer "who could continue Haddad's path" should be appointed. Several militia commanders told reporters they hoped the successor would continue the policy of cooperation with Israel.

Haddad's death was widely regretted by Christian leaders in Beirut. The government and Muslim groups made no statements.

Former president Camille Chamoun, head of the Christian "Lebanese front" said Haddad was a noble officer whose death was a grave loss to the nation. "He leaves a great vacuum which we will have real trouble in filling," he added.

Pierre Jemayel, father of President Amin Jemayel, and founder of the Phalangist Party, described the late major as an honourable and patriotic officer who was not to blame for the course he had followed.

(Related story, P. 3)

U.S. warships shell positions after marine base fired on

BEIRUT (AP). — U.S. Navy warships opened up at artillery positions on the hills east of the capital yesterday after the U.S. Marine encampment at Beirut airport came under artillery and mortar fire that set a fuel depot on fire, state-run Beirut Radio reported.

The radio said the depot belonged to the American peace-keepers in Beirut.

In Washington, Pentagon spokesman Lt. Col. Charles Suits confirmed U.S. Marines at the airport had come under fire and returned the fire with support from two U.S. Navy ships offshore. He said there were no American casualties.

Suits said fuel drums at the marine encampment were hit and caught fire, which "apparently caused some erroneous reports about a plane being hit. I can confirm no aircraft was hit."

Salim Salam said in an interview broadcast live by Beirut Radio that an aircraft was parked close to the marines' fuel depot, but it sustained no direct hits. He said several shells and volleys of heavy machine gun fire struck the airport tarmac and runways forcing a three-hour closure of the facility, which reopened at 8:10 p.m.

Yesterday was the first time that the U.S. Navy fired against artillery positions in Lebanon since December 18, when the guided missile cruiser Ticonderoga and the destroyer Tattnell fired 90 shells at anti-aircraft positions that had fired at U.S. reconnaissance flights over Lebanon's central mountains.

Gun battles had erupted between Lebanese Army troops and Druse militiamen on the mountain ridges overlooking Beirut and on the foothills east of the airport an hour before the firing on the marine base and airport began.

Police blaming TNT for grenade attack at convent

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

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(Continued on page 3, col. 3)

Cooperation along border to continue

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Cabinet secretary Dan Meridor said yesterday that the death of Major Sa'ad Haddad was a loss for Israel, but that Israeli cooperation with his forces in Southern Lebanon would continue.

Meridor said Israel expects that the forces created by Haddad would continue to combat terrorist infiltration. Israel would continue to cooperate with these forces and with Haddad's successor because of the common interests in the border area.

Asked whether Israel was involved in the selection of Haddad's successor, Meridor said: "The Lebanese have to make this choice and not Israel."

On the integration of Haddad's forces into the Lebanese Army, Meridor said: "It was always Israel's position, as well as that of Major Haddad, that he was, and should remain, part of the Lebanese Army."

During the cabinet's weekly session, the ministers stood in silence to honour Haddad's memory and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir paid his respects to him.

January's pay will be 9% above December's

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Wage earners' take home pay for January will show a 9 per cent increase over December's net wages.

January's salaries, payable in February, will include a 24.3 per cent payment in compensation for increases in the cost-of-living in November and December. In December, however, workers received a 17.9 per cent advance C-o-L payment, and this will be deducted from January's salaries.

February's pay, payable in March, will be the full 24.3 per cent higher than December's.

December's increase in the Consumer Price Index totalled 11.6 per cent, bringing the rate of inflation for November and December to 28.6 per cent. (see next column)

The Histadrut agreed last month that if inflation for November and December was below 30 per cent, workers would get only an 85 per cent linkage of salaries. Thus the C-o-L allowance payable in January's wage packets will total 24.3 per cent, 85 per cent of the 28.6 per cent index rise.

December's inflation brought the CPI to 1973.8 points on a 1980-100 baseline. This sets the money needed by an average family of four to buy the same basket of goods and services it bought in 1980, including housing expenses, at IS72,000, compared to IS3,650 in 1980.

Economic observers expect inflation to continue at its present high level in the coming months. The bureau said yesterday that prices had already risen 7 per cent in January. This gives weight to forecasts of inflation of 18 to 20 per cent for this month.

Price rises during 1983 were moderated by lower than average increases in fruit and vegetable prices. These rose by 139.5 per cent, compared with the overall average of 190.7 per cent.

These items also registered a lower than average price increase in December — 6.9 per cent — contributing to the lower than expected rise in the C-o-L.

Other items which showed consistent below average price increases were clothing and footwear. These rose 159.2 per cent during the year.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Inflation at 190.7 %

11.6 in December helps make 1983 record year

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The cost of living rose by 11.6 per cent in December, bringing inflation for 1983 to a record 190.7 per cent, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday. The inflation rate for 1982 was 131.5 per cent.

The December inflation figure was lower than expected, however. Forecasts had been of a 12 per cent rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Histadrut threatens to step up sanctions

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Histadrut said yesterday the civil servants' response to its call for a two-hour strike was complete and threatened to step up its sanctions unless an agreement on a wage increase is reached today.

If no agreement is concluded in the talks scheduled to start at 11 a.m. today, workers will start working only at 11 a.m. tomorrow, trade unionists warned.

The government seemed to soften up its position in the wage negotiations that resumed in the afternoon at Histadrut headquarters here.

Hillel Dudai, the Treasury official responsible for wages offered three alternatives — a 154,000 raise to workers who earn less than IS40,000 a month, a one-time payment of

IS4,000 to all civil servants on February 1 or a 155,000 one-time payment to all on February 15.

Histadrut negotiators rejected all the alternatives. Ya'acov Unikovski, the secretary of the Union of Graduates in Social Sciences and Humanities, said in an interview — the raise offered only to workers grossing less than IS40,000 would not benefit any members of professional workers unions nor two-thirds of the civil servants.

"It would be good only for cleaning personnel," Menahem Levin of the Civil Servants Union added.

The Histadrut demanded all civil servants receive monthly payments of IS5,000 which should be updated in accordance with the cost-of-living allowance increase. These

payments should be made until a new wage agreement is concluded.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i said at the meeting that in other countries a minister who had crippled an economy as Yoram Aridor had crippled Israel's "would be put on trial for it."

Moda'i — a consistent critic of Aridor during the latter's tenure at the Treasury — was reacting to Aridor's public criticism at the weekend of Cohen-Orgad's economic policies.

Moda'i said it was a brazen cheek for Aridor to criticize his successor, considering his own record.

The meeting was adjourned shortly after 5 p.m. when Israel Kessar, chairman of the Histadrut's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Defence Ministry sanctions anger manufacturers

'We'll set our 200,000 workers onto you'

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Frustration over labour sanctions that prevent the Defence Ministry from paying its bills led to a threat yesterday by a Manufacturers Association official to incite 200,000 workers against striking ministry employees and the Histadrut.

Zelman Shalev, chairman of the association's metal, electricity and electronics division, issued the threat during a ceremony in which the agreement on the new cost-of-living increment was signed.

Shalev told Histadrut trade union department head Israel Kessar that because of the labour federation-backed sanctions, the Defence Ministry has not paid the industries

he represented more than IS2.5 billion. By the end of this month the ministry's debts to them will total IS50., Shalev said.

Because of those sanctions, factories will not be able to pay value added tax, Histadrut dues and "150 other taxes we must pay." Some factories will not be able to meet their February 1 wage bill, he added.

Shalev blamed the Histadrut for the situation. "We are the ones who are bearing the brunt of your sanctions. You are harming our workers."

Shalev, who is also director of El-Isra electronics, said that he did not have enough money to buy raw materials.

He warned that unless the Histadrut put an end to the Defence Ministry workers' decision not to honour big bills, "we will take our 200,000 workers and send them to Rehov Arlosoroff (where Histadrut headquarters are situated)."

"We are not causing riots but if an end isn't put to these (sanctions), we will incite all the workers against the Defence Ministry employees," Shalev continued.

Kessar replied that if the government had wanted to pay its bills "there are 101 ways to do so." He also warned against inciting workers against the Defence Ministry employees and the Histadrut. "We can incite workers against (the manufacturers) — and we have many reasons to do so," he warned.

Rumsfeld leaves impression Syrians not about to budge

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Nothing has changed in Syria's position. This was the assessment of highly placed Israeli sources after U.S. special envoy Donald Rumsfeld spent several hours yesterday meeting with policymakers here.

Rumsfeld insists on secrecy and conducts his meetings with no aides present. But even from the tersely laconic summation of the Israeli sources, it was clear that the U.S. envoy's meeting with President Hafez Assad of Syria at the weekend had not produced the breakthrough which Washington hoped for.

[Rumsfeld arrived in Beirut last night and met upon arrival with lawyer Nabih Berri, leader of the anti-government Shi'ite Moslem Amal militia on the deteriorating situation in the country, said a source close to Berri. No other details about the meeting were disclosed.]

Rumsfeld briefed Defence Minister Moshe Arens on his talks in Damascus. He also met separately with Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche.

The Jerusalem Post Washington correspondent adds:

Rumsfeld has recommended that the Reagan administration remain firm in Lebanon in order to persuade Assad to soften his position. The Washington Post reported yesterday.

The paper said that in the next two weeks the U.S. would test Assad's readiness to compromise, following Rumsfeld's indication that Assad had seemed willing during their recent meeting to hold a "dialogue" with the administration.

However, Assad has remained firm regarding his conditions for an agreement in Lebanon: the withdrawal of the MNF and the IDF before that of Syria.

The paper reported further that Rumsfeld has recommended that the administration not speak in terms of an imminent security arrangement in Lebanon.

Police blaming TNT for grenade attack at convent

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Police are attributing yesterday's explosion of a booby-trapped army-issue hand grenade at a Russian Orthodox convent in Jerusalem to Terror Against Terror.

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The Post also has learned there have been a number of threatening telephone calls in recent days against other Christian institutions in the capital.

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

15.1.1984	MIN	MAX	WIND	SEA
AMSTERDAM	4	18	4-8	Sea
BRUSSELS	3	18	5-9	Sea
BUEENOS AIRES	20	28	20-25	Sea
CHICAGO	-11	13	4-25	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	14	3-26	Sea
FRANKFURT	2	12	12-24	Sea
GENEVA	5	11	13-25	Cloudy
HONG KONG	17	23	12-24	Sea
JOHANNESBURG	18	24	23-27	Sea
LEISIN	11	22	14-27	Sea
LONDON	1	12	14-27	Sea
MADRID	2	12	5-21	Sea
MONTREAL	-12	10	9-16	Sea
NEW YORK	-4	27	13-24	Sea
OSLO	-9	16	1-30	Cloudy
PARIS	4	13	13-25	Sea
RIO DE JANEIRO	23	31	10-17	Sea
SAO PAULO	21	30	11-21	Sea
STOCKHOLM	0	12	13-27	Sea
TOKYO	1	14	14-28	Sea
TORONTO	-10	14	8-21	Cloudy
VIENNA	1	10	3-27	Sea
ZURICH	-2	12	3-27	Sea

For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Cloudy to partly cloudy, rain in most parts of the country clearing up in the afternoon.

Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
Humidity	Mile-Max	Min
Jerusalem	42	7-13
Golan	72	6-11
Nahariya	69	10-14
Safed	82	7-9
Haifa Port	81	7-14
Tiberias	81	11-18
Nazareth	76	9-13
Afula	83	10-14
Shomron	84	9-14
Tel Aviv	73	12-17
B-G Airport	66	11-17
Jericho	48	12-21
Gaza	73	11-17
BeerSheva	54	7-16
Eilat	42	9-18

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Mrs. Aura Herzog yesterday welcomed at Beit Hanassi the participants attending a memorial meeting for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on the anniversary of his birth. The memorial meeting, sponsored by the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel and the Committee for the Martin Luther King Memorial Forest in Israel, was held at Moadon Haoleh. Among the participants were Rose Sue Bernstein, director of the American Cultural Centre in Tel Aviv, the Rev. Robert Lindsey, pastor of the Jerusalem Baptist Congregation, Rabbi Henry Skirball, vice-president AACI, and Leonard Siegelman of Washington, D.C., vice-chairman of the memorial forest committee.

The plenary session of the World WIZO Executive opens today at Rebecca Sieff WIZO House, Tel Aviv, with the participation of the presidents of the WIZO federations of: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

DEPARTURES

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek for Geneva, by invitation of ORT, for three days of discussions about special ORT projects.

U.S. official arrives to sign welfare protocol

Dorcas Hardy, U.S. assistant secretary for the development of human resources, arrived here last night at the head of an American delegation to sign a protocol of cooperation on welfare between Israel and the U.S. She was met at Ben-Gurion Airport by Deputy Labour and Social Affairs Minister Ben-Zion Rubin. Hardy and Labour Minister Aharon Uzan will sign the protocol this evening. The delegation will be visiting Project Renewal in Jerusalem's I. Ganim neighbourhood as well as other welfare projects in Jerusalem and Galilee.

LASERS. — Doctors in Shanghai say they now have a cure for children who wet their beds — laser beams aimed at acupuncture points.

Wazzan, Salem go to Islamic summit

BEIRUT. — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan and Foreign Minister Elie Salem left Beirut for Morocco yesterday to take part in the Islamic summit, which is to open in Casablanca today. In a statement at Beirut airport, Wazzan said Lebanon would seek support at the summit for its attempts to end the Israeli occupation of the South and regain sovereignty over all Lebanese territory. Salem is to meet the Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers, Abdel-Halim Khaddam and Prince Saud al-Faisal, in Morocco today for

HOME AND WORLD NEWS

No mail, trains, but some strikes seen ending

Jerusalem Post Staff
The country's postal workers are expected to go back to work on Wednesday — at least for the time being — and the Agriculture Ministry dispute may also be on the point of resolution. On the other hand, the railway workers, who began striking yesterday, will meet today to decide on their next step and Interior Ministry employees are continuing their partial strike. The emergency committee of the Union of Local Authorities has demanded a meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, as partial strikes escalate in bankrupt local councils. Most postal services around the country were closed yesterday, as workers protested against the failure of three weeks of negotiations with the Treasury and the Communications Ministry over the erosion of their wages. A total of 107 vital ministry workers, including those who unload international mail at Ben-Gurion Airport and who operate telegram services in emergencies, returned to work following the issuance of back-to-work orders. The rest of the postal workers say they will remain away until Wednesday morning. The country's 320 postal agencies, staffed on a contractual basis, continued to operate, but the only services they could provide were the selling of stamps and the operation of the postal bank. No letters were sent. The Jerusalem District Labour Court did not accede to the government's request to order all the postal workers back to their jobs. It will continue hearings at noon tomorrow. At the Agriculture Ministry, where

employees have been on partial strike for over a week to protest against plans to fire 160 tenured workers, a breakthrough occurred last week and the strike may be over by tomorrow. The plan, reportedly reached at a meeting between Agriculture Minister Pessah Grupper and Histadrut Trade Union Department head Israel Kessar, involves freezing the firings and opening talks on reorganization of the ministry to make it more efficient. The 2,000 workers of Israel Railways began a general strike yesterday, demanding a 30 per cent increase in wages. They also demanded that their pay be pegged to industrial workers. Today, the workers plan to hold a general meeting in Tel Aviv to decide on further steps. Interior Ministry workers continue their sanctions — started two weeks ago — despite the fact that a representative of the Civil Service Commission met with employee representatives yesterday in an effort to settle the dispute. "There has been no progress, and we are keeping right on," a staff committee leader told *The Jerusalem Post*. Angry because more than half of the ministry's manpower complement is still assigned low grades on the Civil Service Uniform Pay Scale, the workers are refusing to issue passports and birth certificates, or transfer funds from the Treasury to the local authorities. The bitterness among the Interior Ministry staff was highlighted by a public statement issued showing the long list of so-called "specific increments" paid to employees of other government ministries but not to them. Among those cited are the following:

Health Ministry: a "hospital increment" for the clerk who fills out birth and death certificates; **Communications Ministry:** special extra payment for operating the franking and typing machines and for emptying mailboxes and public telephone token boxes. **Courthouse employees:** clothing allowances of IS30,000 per year and pay bonuses for persons operating computers; **State Comptroller's Office:** a flat-rate monthly allowance for travel and meals, and a special increment for employees who write up the investigators' reports on agencies reviewed by the State Comptroller. The refusal to transfer funds to the local authorities has sharpened the already difficult situation in towns around the country. The emergency committee of the Union of Local Authorities has demanded a meeting with Shamir, Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad, and Interior Minister Yosef Burg. The meeting was described as "a first step before implementing other measures"; but a number of local authorities are already paralyzed by strikes and partial strikes. The central committee of the Histadrut Teachers Union decided last night that the union will fight any cuts in teaching hours, teaching of enrichment subjects, such as music or art, or dismissal of teachers. Within the next few days talks will be held between the union and the Education Ministry on the issue. The union warned that if these negotiations are not satisfactory, sanctions or strikes may become necessary. (Compiled from reports by Judy Siegel, Aaron Sittner and Yitzhak Oked)



Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat (right) and his deputy Dov Ben-Meir (left) call for a national unity government yesterday.

TA mayor, deputy call for national unity

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat (Likud) and his deputy, Dov Ben-Meir (Alignment) yesterday called for a national unity government of the Likud and Alignment. "If we don't unite immediately, we don't have a chance of overcoming the critical situation in which Israel is today," Lahat and Ben-Meir said at a press conference yesterday. Lahat said that a "national rescue government" formed of Likud and Alignment members, without the religious parties and headed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, was imperative, for only drastic and immediate action could save the country from the mess it is in. On the basis of a public opinion poll indicating that 75 per cent of

Tel Aviv's residents favour the Likud-Alignment coalition formed in Tel Aviv, Lahat and Ben-Meir said the Israeli public wants and needs a national unity government. "We must put aside ideological disagreements and act together immediately," they said, noting that a majority of 90 to 96 Knesset members would give the government the power to act against economic disaster, without being at the mercy of religious and other marginal parties. Lahat said he did not consult with Shamir or any members of the Liberal Party, to which he belongs. Ben-Meir said that at least 15 Knesset members — seven of them from the Alignment — supported the idea of a national unity government, and urged Alignment members to "rise above their personal ambitions for the good of the state."

Angry crowd shoves past guards into Defence Ministry

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent
The scene was total bedlam. The two guards behind the counter in the hut that serves as the entrance to the Defence Ministry said yesterday that they never knew more than 60 people could squeeze into the structure at one time. A tall, grey-haired but youngish man, who claimed to represent the works committee, refused entry to everyone. He was impervious to pleas and argument from a public that could not understand why the ministry was being struck at 8:30 a.m., when the radio had said the

strike would begin at 10 a.m. One man said he had worked through the night in order to leave his Tivon home at 5 a.m. with the bid he was submitting for consideration in a defence contract, to make the 10 a.m. deadline. Tears, threats and persuasion all failed to sway the workers' representative, who would neither give his name nor explain what was going on. The two guards, overwhelmed by the simultaneous screams of 60-odd people in their usually orderly wooden hut, gave up trying to be helpful at around 9 a.m. It was out of their hands, they explained. Even

an angry call from a senior personage in the ministry to let this reporter in was of no avail. By 9:15 the public had had enough. Encouraged by the arrival of dozens of equally frustrated newcomers, the "veterans" in the hut, who had been trying to reason with the nameless workers' representative for 45 minutes, decided to act. Their small group at the forefront of the crowd, as if under silent command, suddenly shoved to the door, yelling at one of the guards to press the electronic latch, and leading a mass stampede into the ministry compound.

There is no way of knowing whether all those who rushed by the spluttering and furious workers' representative were authorized to enter one of the most sensitive security areas in Israel. And there is no way of knowing whether any were able to complete their business. Most of the ministry staff were convinced there would be no public arriving yesterday morning, and so most were not at their desks. The Defence Ministry last night issued a statement asking the public not to call at the ministry during the current labour action. This does not apply to the rehabilitation offices, which remain open.

Court rejects plea to close FIBI earlier

TEL AVIV (Itim). — The district labour court yesterday rejected a Histadrut request to issue an order forbidding the First International Bank from staying open late to receive customers. The Histadrut argued that the negotiations between the bank and its employees on work arrangements to keep the bank open until 7 p.m. were carried out without the participation of the labour federation and were therefore against the terms of the collective agreement binding all bank employees. The bank argued that the ques-

tion of remaining open late was outside the terms of the collective agreement, and therefore the court should throw out the request. The bank's attorney stressed that the agreement permitting the bank to remain open allowed any employee to work according to his previous working hours. The court decided not to issue a temporary injunction forbidding the bank to remain open. It scheduled a discussion of the question for January 22, but urged the sides to reach an out of court agreement before then.

Tackling inflation should be top priority too—Mandelbaum

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter
Differences of opinion between the Treasury and the Bank of Israel on economic policy surfaced in an official document released yesterday by the bank's governor. The document recommended the adoption of a total price freeze. In his Report on the Increase of the Means of Payment governor Moshe Mandelbaum said that efforts to fight inflation should not be relegated by the Treasury to second priority. Controlling the inflation, together with improving the country's balance of payments, should be the prime target of economic policy. This contradicts Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad's stated position that the rate of inflation will fall slowly and that policy should be directed primarily at solving Israel's balance of payments problems. In his recommendations for economic policy, Mandelbaum proposes a two-stage approach for

the application of economic measures. The first stage, says the governor, should include a 7 per cent cut in public spending. The second stage should feature a complete price freeze undertaken in conjunction with the Histadrut and private employers. A further 7 per cent in public spending should also be achieved. Mandelbaum's report marks the first time the bank has publicly recommended a price freeze. In the past it has limited itself to supporting cuts in the budget. Mandelbaum also raises a demand for which he has been criticized at the cabinet in the past days, namely that the government should legislate to prevent the printing of money to finance its activities. Only by borrowing or by collecting taxes could the government finance its activities, according to Mandelbaum's proposal. Mandelbaum also recommended that the public be encouraged to save. Better terms should be offered to potential savers.

Bank share holders given more time

Post Economic Reporter
Holders of bank shares will have until February 17 to decide whether to sell their shares or freeze them in savings schemes. The Ministerial Economic Committee decided yesterday. The original deadline was Friday, January 20. Bank share holders can either sell their shares at current market prices, or invest them to a maximum of IS500,000 for four or six years in

savings schemes. The extension is intended to enable kibbutzim owning bank shares to join the schemes. The committee decided that kibbutzim will be able to freeze the bank shares in packages of IS500,000 — one package for every two members. Shares owned by children managed by their legal guardians can also be deposited in the schemes.

Cairo-bound airliner makes Israel landing

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A KLM airliner flying from Amsterdam to Cairo landed yesterday evening at Ben-Gurion Airport because the Cairo airport was closed due to stormy weather. It is the first time that a plane flying to an Arab country has chosen Israel as an alternative landing site. The captain of the plane sought permission to land in Israel despite the fact that among the 120 passengers were Arab citizens of countries hostile to Israel. The passengers were not allowed to disembark and the plane left two hours later when Cairo weather conditions improved.

Ghali: Egypt and France reviving M.E. peace plan

CAIRO (Reuters). — Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Boutros Ghali, said yesterday that Egypt and France were seeking to revive a joint Middle East peace plan, which basically calls for Palestinian self-determination. Ghali told reporters on his return from a tour of France, Benin, Togo and the Ivory Coast that his talks in Paris were focused on how to put the plan to UN Security Council members without being vetoed by the Soviet Union and the U.S. The plan had been submitted to the Security Council but was shelved before its discussion at the request of Egypt and France.

BAKERY FINED. — The Davidovitch bakery in Kiryat Ata has been fined IS7,000 after two of its loaves were found to contain traces of sewer rat, soot and machine oil.

HISTADRUT

(Continued from Page One)
trade union department, went to Industry House to sign an agreement with the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations on the new C-o-L increment. The Treasury insisted after yesterday's cabinet meeting that Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad was still supported by the other cabinet members on the efforts to end the current wave of labour unrest in the public sector. Despite this, ministry officials conceded that serious doubts about Cohen-Orgad's position had been raised by some ministers during the meeting. Cohen-Orgad told the ministers that the Treasury was prepared to compensate only low income workers for the erosion in their wages. The minister stressed that he hoped to reach a compromise with the unions within the week but added that he will demand that the labour federation enter into immediate talks for the coming collective wage agreement that will be effective for the fiscal years 1984/85 and 1985/86. Interior Minister Yosef Burg, commenting on Cohen-Orgad's explanation about the problem of compensation for wage erosion in the lower brackets, noted that the information supplied by the minister had been "meagre." Burg said the strikes and tensions generated by the negotiations over the coming national wages and cost-

of-living agreements should be considered separately from the suffering caused by erosion in the value of wages. He said the damage done by the erosion was "not a short-term issue but an immediate issue and the damage done has to be remedied without any delay whatsoever." Deputy Premier David Levy said it was an oversimplification to accuse the Histadrut of being behind the ferment among the wage earners and to ignore the real erosion that had cut the value of wages. It was equally an oversimplification to describe the ferment as politically inspired, he said. Levy said the problem besetting the low wage earners could not be solved inside the cabinet by a simple decision. It could only be solved by a negotiating process, he said.

Compiled from reports by Joshua Brillant, Avi Temkin and Asher Wolf.

Bank Hapoalim report on Levinson in 12 days

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut central committee yesterday turned down a proposal from the Shinui faction to debate the alleged irregularities by the former chairman of Bank Hapoalim, Ya'acov Levinson. The labour federation announced that the two bank directors investigating the allegations, Shraga Rothman and Amiram Sivan, will present their report to the Histadrut Executive in 10-12 days.

The Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance mourns the death of

PAUL BEN-HAIM
Veteran Israeli composer and the Academy's first pedagogical adviser, and extends condolences to the family.

ACUM — Society of Composers, Authors and Music Publishers in Israel, mourns the death of

PAUL BEN-HAIM
Honorary Chairman of the Society and one of its first members.

Israel Music Publications and Jerusalem Records mourn the passing of Israel's foremost composer

PAUL BEN-HAIM
and extend condolences to the family

Hussein to urge Jordan-PLO action

AMMAN (Reuters). — King Hussein is expected to renew his call for joint Jordanian-Palestinian action for Middle East peace in a speech today from the throne to the newly summoned parliament. Hussein, who was admitted to hospital last Tuesday suffering from bleeding stomach ulcer, was to have left hospital yesterday to address the house, suspended 10 years ago and recalled earlier this month. The new Jordanian government of Prime Minister Ahmed Obaidat, formed with the return of the parlia-

ment, has been asked by the king to work with the PLO with a view to ending the Israeli occupation of Arab lands. PLO chairman Yasser Arafat is expected in Amman after the Islamic summit which opens today in Casablanca, Morocco. Arafat has not been in Amman since April last year, when Jordan broke off talks with him on a common approach for Middle East peace. The talks collapsed after Arafat, under pressure from Palestinian radicals, refused to let the king represent the Palestinians in peace talks.

With great sorrow, we announce the passing of our dear father, grandfather and great-grandfather

AARON GOLDSTEIN
of Netanya and Monsey, NY

Beloved husband of: Rose Eichler Goldstein
Children: Myron Goldstein, Jay and Malki Goldstein, Barbra and Sam Galy, Rita and Marc Kromelow

The funeral will take place at Har Hamenuhot cemetery, Jerusalem (Gush B, Heikva 9, Shura 3), approximately one and a half hours after arrival of the coffin on El Al Flight 002 at 3:20 p.m. today, Monday, January 16. Further information: Tel. 02-717756. Shiva in Monsey, New York.

Welcome Back to Israel from the United States

Dalia Lowry
Jerusalem's popular public stenographer.
Saul Volechok of Philadelphia
Israel Bond and community leader.
Prof. Simon Chasid of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Harriet Galar of Tel. Mass., and Jerusalem, Hadassah leader.
From the Galt, Yehiel and Ruth Galtovsky Langsam Hospitality Foundation, One Mapa Street, Jerusalem.

Herzog due to leave on Zaire, Liberia visit

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Chaim Herzog leaves tomorrow for an eight-day state visit to Zaire and Liberia, at the invitation of Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Samuel Doe.

Herzog, accompanied by his wife Lea and four Beit Hanassi staffers, will leave on a special flight following a farewell ceremony at Ben-Gurion Airport. During the trip to Zaire and Liberia, the president will discuss bilateral relations and will spend time with the local Jewish communities.

The visit has aroused considerable interest on the African continent, and the BBC's African Service recently sent a correspondent to interview the president about Israeli ties with Africa.

A colourful reception in Zaire will be waiting for the presidential party, with Mobutu and his wife at its head. In addition to a military guard of honour a folklore troupe of native dancers will perform and a guard mounted on camels and horses will be on hand.

Herzog will receive an honorary doctorate from a university in Liberia.

Freed suspect re-arrested in murder of Maya Zinger

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two persons have been arrested in connection with the murder of 7-year-old Maya Zinger in Jerusalem last November. One of them, a 36-year-old man, had been freed previously in the case, and police obtained special authorization to arrest him again. The other, a 39-year-old man, was described as "known to the police." They are expected to be brought to the Jerusalem Magistrates' Court today for a preliminary hearing.

Yehonatan Zinger, a resident of the Goldstein Youth Village, was found barely alive in late November after being badly burned on a camp fire on a side road near Hadassah Hospital in Ein Karem. She survived for four days before dying, and on her deathbed she gave police information regarding her attacker.

The 36-year-old man provided the police with an alibi at the time of her arrest a few days after Zinger died. The alibi seemed to be solid, but police sources said after the man was released that they still suspected he was involved in the case.

Fill negotiate with Treasury in Diaspora Museum—Lahat

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

EL AVIV. — Beth Hatefutsoth — the Diaspora Museum — will close the end of this month unless the Finance Ministry transfers funds to Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat, chairman of the museum's public committee, said yesterday.

Lahat said he would negotiate with the Finance Ministry to change the wage agreement signed with Beth Hatefutsoth's workers, if this could result in the ministry cancelling the "freeze" on Beth Hatefutsoth's funds. The ministry stopped Beth Hatefutsoth's funds on the last of the month in protest against

the wage agreement, which the ministry says violates the national wage agreement.

"Even if Beth Hatefutsoth's wage agreement does violate the overall wage agreement, that is no reason to close the museum," said Lahat, noting that the museum did not ask for a larger budget this year and even volunteered to cut its budget by 10 per cent.

Commenting on an Education Ministry report on irregularities in the museum last week, Lahat said most of these irregularities have been corrected. Lahat promised to study the report, prepared six months ago, and correct anything which might have been overlooked.

No let-up in supply of porno films

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The demand for pornographic movie fare continued unabated in 1983, and so did the supply, "ehoshet Justice," chairman of the Film and Theatre Censorship Board, told reporters in Jerusalem yesterday.

Justice said that of the 284 films submitted to the body for approval — as required by law — 33 were permitted for persons 16 years and older, another 33 for viewers over 18 and seven films were banned altogether for being "violent, ghoulish or pornographic." In addition, 45 hard-core porno films were seized after being shown in public with a forced stamp of approval.

Justice said his 24-member council wants the law to give it the power to shut down theatres for periods of time as a penalty. At present, the penalty for violation of the law is a fine of 1850,000.

He added that council members are very careful not to allow political views to colour their judgement of films and plays. Last year, not a single play, out of the 53 scripts submitted for review, was rejected, he said.

Israel is island of conservation, says Herzog

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Species which have become extinct in neighbouring countries have survived in Israel because of local conservation efforts, President Chaim Herzog told representatives of the country's environmental bodies at Beit Hanassi yesterday.

One such species is the leopard, which is currently flourishing in the Judean Desert.

Speaking in advance of next week's Nature Protection Week, Herzog called Israel an island of conservation in the Middle East.

Herzog added, however, that the country's watercourses, on which this year's week will focus, are in a sorry state, having changed from sites of beauty to carriers of sewage.

MK Shoshana Arbel-Almosino, head of the Knesset Ecology Committee, noted that on a recent tour by the committee along the Yarkon River, the members were shocked at the state of the stream. She said concrete steps are being taken to improve it.

Major Sa'ad Haddad is to be laid to rest today

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MARJAYOUN. — The Sunday morning quiet of this Southern Lebanon border village was shattered by bursts of automatic fire from Kalashnikov rifles, as the men of his militia honoured the late Major Sa'ad Haddad.

The funeral rites for the most famous son of this Christian village started at 10 a.m. yesterday with the carrying of his coffin from his home. The rites are to be concluded this afternoon with a 21-gun salute in the village cemetery, where the major is to be buried.

The brown wooden coffin was borne on the outstretched arms of Haddad's friends and comrades-in-arms, who took turns holding it high over their heads as the procession wound through the narrow village streets to the cultural centre, accompanied by the pealing bells of the Greek Catholic Church nearby.

The coffin was preceded by two men bearing the major's portrait in the dress uniform of the Lebanese Army, and his medals pinned on a black velvet cushion. Two village priests walked with them silently. Behind the coffin, which was surrounded by armed militiamen, walked Haddad's family and friends.

Villagers lined the short route to the church, which was adorned by Lebanese flags at half mast and coloured posters of the major. The women wept loudly, the men silently. From the houses women cast rose petals and sweets on the passing coffin.

Inside the club building the coffin was placed on a white platform. The priests recited prayers as the men and women mourners separated into different rooms.

The Greek Catholic Archbishop of Sidon, Arnatious Sha'er, was among the many mourners from all over Southern Lebanon who came to pay their last respects yesterday.

Early this morning the coffin is to be taken to the parade ground of the fort in the village which served as Haddad's headquarters, to lie in state.

At 9 a.m. militiamen are to mount a guard of honour around the coffin and at 11 a.m. it is to be placed on a gun carriage and taken to the Greek Catholic Church for the funeral service. Israeli officials expected to attend include the prime minister, cabinet members, the chief of staff, his predecessor and senior army officers. It is not certain whether the government

and army of Lebanon will be represented. All the eulogies will be said in the church.

At 12:30 the funeral procession is to leave for the village cemetery. Wreaths will be placed on the grave and the funeral will conclude with a 21-gun salute.

Last October, while in Haifa for a medical checkup, Haddad gave an interview to Yedioth Aharonot reporter Semadar Perry, in which he confided to her his "spiritual will." In keeping with his wishes, Perry did not publish it until yesterday. Some excerpts:

"I ask to be remembered as one who never worked for someone...but only on behalf of Lebanon. Only the good of the homeland concerned me all these years...I sacrificed my family life for this purpose...my wife deserves a medal..."

"The Israeli public must know that we appreciate Israel's sacrifices in Lebanon...We shall always be grateful...If God helps us to achieve our goal, the ultimate achievement will be Israel's and Lebanon's together...and this will be the basis for peace in the Middle East... The future of both countries lies together..."

"I hope the day comes when the Lebanese learn from Israel what true love of the homeland is..."

Hundreds of Arabs lose their jobs

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — Hundreds of Arab construction workers in the Western Galilee have lost their jobs in the past six weeks. Afu Diab, of the Histadrut's Arab Department, said yesterday.

Diab said the job losses were caused by cuts in private and public development projects in the area.

Other skilled workers, and clerks hired at commercial banks in the past two years, are also in danger of losing their jobs because of the current economic recession, he said.

Savior praises our 'stable parliament'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prizes and bursaries worth a total of 153,000 were awarded on behalf of the Israel Association for the Problems of Parliamentarism by Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor at a ceremony in the Knesset yesterday.

Savidor said: "This country's stable parliamentary system deserves our every praise, despite the storms which wrack it from time to time."

The award recipients were university students preparing for their second and third degrees, who submitted papers relating to the Knesset and its work, as well as to parliamentarism in general.

Work at Frutarom returns to normal

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. — Work at the Electrochemical Industries (Frutarom) near here returned to normal yesterday afternoon when representatives of management and the works committee agreed to try to work out their differences within the next 10 days.

According to Yehoshua Katz, secretary of the Acre Labour Council, no strike or disruptive action will be taken during this period.

The 600 workers are demanding that management implement benefit clauses incorporated in the recently concluded works agreement. These include car allowances and meals for overtime and shift workers. Management alleges the demands exceed the original commitment.

Streisand to come for 'Yentl' premiere

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Film star and singer Barbra Streisand is due to visit here at the end of March to attend the gala local premiere of the movie 'Yentl', which she produced and directed and in which she stars, at the Beth Hatefutsoth Diaspora museum.

Streisand is to be the guest of Beth Hatefutsoth and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, it was learned, and the gala screening's proceedings are to be dedicated to Beth Hatefutsoth.

Streisand is also due to continue negotiations with the Tel Aviv Foundation over building a shelter here for battered women. Foundation director Hanan Ben-Yehuda, who met with Streisand recently in the U.S., said she expressed her wish to contribute to a battered women's shelter which would be named after her.



A dog and its handler are part of the investigation yesterday into the grenade blast at the Russian Orthodox convent in Ein Karem (Rahumim Israeli)

POLICE BLAMING

(Continued from Page One)

to her bungalow in the far southeast corner of the convent grounds.

She told The Post through an interpreter that when she opened the door she heard a sound "like a rock falling."

The nun said when she heard the noise — first of the falling "rock" and then a hissing — she ran around the corner of the low-slung wooden building. It was then that the grenade exploded.

Police Inspector Moshe Ariel, who heads the special investigating team into Terror Against Terror, said it was "miraculous" that the nun got away before the grenade exploded.

Last spring, two Russian Orthodox nuns were murdered at the convent and the police subsequently apprehended and charged a U.S. citizen for the murders. His trial judge has ordered him placed under psychiatric observation.

Police, who only a few days ago had said they believed the organization responsible for the grenade attack on Mount Zion, in Azariyah, Husan and Hebron had run out of grenades, are now concerned that the terrorists stole an entire case of 40 grenades.

One person has been seriously wounded and two others hurt in the various attacks.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg denounced the latest attack. He promptly appointed an inter-departmental committee to help direct efforts to capture the perpetrators in the most recent incident and to solve the earlier attacks.

There are already three special investigations into the attacks. The police, the General Security Services and the army have all allocated special manpower to the probe.

Inspector-General Rav Nitzav Arye Itzhan and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolek also condemned the grenade attack. Itzhan called it a "criminal and despicable act," saying that the police are working closely with the General Security Services. Kolek commented bitterly that "not everybody in the government seems to be taking this matter seriously."

At a reception in Kolek's office for a group of police officers who recently arrested leading Jerusalem gangland figures, Kolek said he has not "heard much from the leading figures in the government" condemning Terror Against Terror. The mayor warned that "the same hand that acts today against Christian and Moslem institutions, could act elsewhere" unless the group is caught.

Film of jail murder 'shows nothing'

TEL AVIV (Itim). — The video film shot in Ramle jail at the time of the murder of prisoner Haim Shoshan does not show anything, according to the attorney of Herzl Avitan, one of those accused of Shoshan's death. The attorney yesterday told the Tel Aviv District Court that the film only showed "routine activities" of the jail.

Avitan, Shmaia Angel and Ya'acov Shemesh are all accused of the murder of fellow-prisoner Shoshan. Avitan's attorney said the police had leaked information to the news media, saying that the video film showed a "reconstruction" of the murder. In order to influence the judges.

The charge against the three men is that they improvised knives, with which they stabbed Shoshan 131 times in the head and neck last November 16. They subsequently threw the knives into the sewage pit, the charge says.

Avitan's attorney said the only prosecution evidence which he had been shown was the video film, which did not show "a struggle, a murder, a body or blood — nothing."

The court ruled that Israeli judges are not likely to be influenced by reports in the media and therefore did not relate to the accusations of Avitan's attorney.

The trial continues next week.

WIZO annual meeting due to start today

TEL AVIV. — The plenary board of World WIZO is to begin its three-day annual meeting this morning. The meeting will be attended by 34 delegates from abroad (presidents and chairmen of WIZO federations) together with members of the executive board of WIZO here.

Topics will include fund-raising, WIZO's work as a non-governmental organization at the UN, problems of the WIZO federations and other internal business.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i is to address the meeting this evening.

Tel Aviv-to-Paris jet delayed by bomb threat

ATHENS (Reuters). — A Trans-World Airways plane en route from Tel Aviv to Paris made an emergency landing at Athens airport yesterday after a hoax bomb threat, police said.

A search revealed nothing and the plane later took off for Paris.

Zamir blasts rabbis who ban Jews, Arabs living together

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir has condemned recent rabbinical opinions which stated that Jews and Arabs should not be allowed to live in the same building. He called for public condemnation of any such decree.

In a letter to Housing Minister David Levy, Zamir quoted from the Declaration of Independence, which said Israel would provide "equal social and political rights to all its citizens, without regard to religion, race or sex."

Zamir also quoted from a Supreme Court opinion written by Justice Zvi Berenson, in which the court declared that, "as a result of our own bitter taste of persecution, we must beware and be on guard

against any discrimination against any law abiding non-Jew who wants to live among us in his way, according to his religion and belief."

"The hatred of strangers," continued Berenson in the 1972 opinion, "has a double curse; it corrupts the humanity of the hater, as well as harms the innocent who is hated."

Levy had asked for the attorney-general to comment on a letter from a Mazeret Batya rabbi, who wrote that Arabs should not be allowed to live in the same buildings as Jews. A similar rabbinical opinion was given recently in Upper Nazareth. Zamir replied that the law requires that all public agencies not discriminate between Jews and non-Jews, "in matters of the sale or lease of flats" or in "any other matter."

Nursing care for elderly to be implemented in April

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Nursing Care Law, which is supposed to provide a wide range of household, community and institutional services for the elderly, is to be put into effect in April, according to Deputy Minister of Social Affairs Ben-Zion Rubin.

Rubin was interviewed yesterday after he spoke at a symposium at the Hebrew University marking the 25th anniversary of the HomeMaker Service, known in Hebrew as Sherut Matav (an acronym for *metaplot bait*). The service is a non-profit organization employing 750 paraprofessional workers who provide personal care and help in running households for the retarded, the chronically ill, the aged and other families in need.

Rubin said the ministry and the National Insurance Institute are now formulating the regulations to implement the Nursing Care Law.

which would then be submitted to the Knesset Committee on Labour and Social Affairs for approval. He said there is now 157 billion in the NII fund set up to finance the law, about half of which would be used for building geriatric hospitals, old age homes and other institutions for the elderly.

He said that many more needy elderly persons would be able to benefit from the services provided by Matav once the law went into effect. Today most of the services are paid for by welfare bureaus and other public agencies, with the rest paid by the clients themselves.

The law was passed three years ago. A government commission took more than two years to survey existing services for the aged and formulate recommendations, and for the past six months the Ministry of Social Affairs and the NII have been translating the proposals into specific regulations.

Kibbutzniks call for withdrawal from Lebanon

Some 500 members of southern kibbutzim yesterday demonstrated in front of the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem for the immediate withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon.

Members of Lahav, Beit Kama, Revivim and Kerem Shalom, plus counsellors of the Hashomer Hatzair youth movement, carried placards calling for withdrawal. Many protesters wore high, black rubber boots, which they said symbolized what Israel must wear to leave the "swamp" of Lebanon.

The demonstrators handed in a petition signed by 727 participants in an anti-Lebanon war assembly held Saturday in Hevel Eshkol. The delegation asked to meet with Defence Minister Moshe Arens, but the request was denied.

One of the speakers yesterday was Avraham Burg, son of Interior

Minister Yosef Burg, who spoke about love for the country as expressed in the historical sources of Judaism. (Itim)

Minister Yosef Burg, who spoke about love for the country as expressed in the historical sources of Judaism. (Itim)

If you think times are tough; consider the less fortunate around you.



The fourth annual Forsake Me Not Fund — to maintain and improve services for the aged. Budgetary cuts and the difficult economic situation have placed these services in dire jeopardy. Please, contribute.

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'Kidnapped' American soldier found in a German barn

SCHWABISCH-GMUEND, West Germany (AP). — An American soldier reported kidnapped by German anti-missile protesters was found unharmed yesterday in a barn more than 150 kilometres from where he disappeared 43 hours earlier, authorities said.

No arrests were reported. U.S. Army officials said Liam Fowler, 21, was being questioned by German police at a hospital in Miesbach, near Munich, where he was treated for exposure.

"He's fine. He suffered no apparent physical injuries and is doing well," said a spokesman for the 56th Field Artillery "Pershing" Brigade to which Fowler is assigned in Schwabisch-Gmuend.

German police and U.S. Army officials were able to provide only few details about the case.

"Everything we have points to an actual kidnapping, but at the same time, the thing was handled in such a slipshod fashion that it couldn't have been done by anyone who knew what they were doing," said one source.

Bavarian Radio quoted Fowler as saying he had been thrown out of a car yesterday morning by four Germans. The report could not be confirmed.

Fowler was found just before dawn huddled under a blanket in a barn owned by farmer Alexander Mehner, who told the Associated Press he initially "thought he was dead."

Sudan thief's hand, foot to be chopped off

KHARTOUM (AP). — The Sudanese Court of Appeal has endorsed a sentence for chopping off a hand and a foot of a convict, the Sudan news agency said yesterday.

This will be the first double-limb amputation since President Gaafar Nimeiri decreed the Islamic penal code last September.

The court endorsed on Saturday the hand-leg chopping sentence passed by a criminal court on Jamal

Mohammed Hussein, who was convicted of posing as a security officer and abducting an unidentified man at gunpoint. A date for the amputations has not been set.

Three convicted Sudanese thieves have had their right hands chopped off since last September. The amputations are carried out in public and the convicts are anesthetized and blindfolded before the chopping.

Did Bonn counter-spies see double in gay bar?

COLOGNE (AP). — Police said yesterday they have found a gay bar habitué bearing a striking resemblance to Lt. Gen. Guenter Kiessling, who reportedly was dismissed as NATO deputy commander on grounds of homosexuality. This has raised the question whether Kiessling's dismissal was the result of a case of mistaken identity. A police spokesman said in a telephone interview that the unidentified look-alike was questioned and released Saturday night. He is not suspected of having committed any crime, authorities said, adding

that his name is being kept secret to protect his right of privacy.

Police refused to confirm or deny that photographs of the man were sent to Defence Minister Manfred Woerner, who dismissed Kiessling on December 31. Woerner has said without elaboration that Kiessling was let go, because he posed a "high security risk" to the nation.

Kiessling later said Woerner told him in a letter he was being retired early, because there was evidence he travelled in homosexual circles.

Kiessling, a 58-year-old bachelor, repeatedly has denied having ever

had homosexual relations or visiting the gay bars where he supposedly was observed by military counter-intelligence agents.

West German newspapers reported that a Kiessling "double" frequented homosexual bars in Cologne and that the man identified himself to other patrons as "Juergen from the Bundeswehr (armed forces)." The man was reported to be a former army guard.

The police spokesman said Woerner had requested help from local police in following up the reports of a Kiessling look-alike.

The ministry was informed of the latest development and sent photographs of the so-called "double."

If it is proved that Kiessling was the victim of mistaken identity, Woerner — already sharply criticized by the opposition for his handling of the affair — would come under heavy pressure to resign.

Such a finding also would be certain to result in a shake-up of the military counter-intelligence agency, MAD, which conducted the Kiessling investigation.

Russians say U.S. fostering Baltic anti-Soviet subversion

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Soviet Union said yesterday that a further two Latvians had been convicted of nationalist activities and accused the U.S. of fostering anti-Soviet subversion in the Baltic republics.

The official Soviet news agency TASS said Janis Rojkalis and Janis Veveris had been found guilty of activities against the Soviet state and investigations had revealed links to subversive organizations financed by Western intelligence.

No details were given of the charges against the two men nor their sentences, but TASS said similar links had been found in investigations of two other nationalists.

On Saturday TASS accused the U.S. of trying to stir up nationalist feeling in Estonia in an attempt to

smear Moscow before this week's Stockholm European Disarmament Conference.

The Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, once part of the Russian empire but independent after 1918, were annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940.

The three republics have historic links to other Baltic countries and Western Europe. TASS said nationalism in Latvia was fostered by emigre groups based in West Germany and Sweden.

It singled out the "so-called exile committee of the Social Democratic Labour Party of Latvia" in Sweden and the Bonn-based "Gaismas Action," which TASS said masqueraded as a Christian Baptist organization.

Promotion for Soviet pipeline minister

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Soviet minister credited with supervising the building of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline has been promoted to the rank of a deputy prime minister, the official daily Pravda said yesterday.

Boris Shcherbina, who as minister of oil and gas industry construction enterprises last September declared the Soviet stretch of the 4,500 kilometre pipeline in working order, has been given two top medals for his work.

The project became a matter of national pride for the Soviet Union

after U.S. President Ronald Reagan tried in vain to stop it with an embargo on supplies of important equipment from U.S. companies.

Yesterday's order in Pravda, carrying President Yuri Andropov's name, did not say who would replace Shcherbina. He will be one of eight deputies below three first deputies to Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov.

MUBARAK. — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak yesterday met with U.S. Congressmen Tony Hall and William Dannemeyer in Cairo.



An American helicopter closes in to recover the bullet-riddled wreckage of the U.S. helicopter downed last Wednesday by Sandinista forces at Tegucigalpa on the Honduran border. (UPI telephoto)

Downed U.S. 'copter checked in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP). — U.S. military officials Saturday made studies of more than 50 bullet holes in a helicopter shot down by Nicaraguan soldiers and planned to submit a report to Washington, sources here said.

Nicaraguan's leftist Sandinista government has admitted its troops shot down the helicopter on Wednesday inside Nicaraguan territory, but denied they shot and killed the U.S. Army pilot after he landed on the Honduran side of the border.

The helicopter had landed just 200 metres inside the Honduran border. It was taking part in joint Honduran-American military exer-

cises under way since August. U.S. officials say the helicopter was blown off course when it entered Nicaraguan space.

It was taken by truck to the Palmerola military base on Friday after remaining for two days on the road near the Honduran town of Cifuentes where it was shot down.

Storms ease in Britain

LONDON (AP). — Gale-force winds that have battered Britain and northern Europe for four days eased yesterday. But British coast guards say five crewmen of a Belgian trawler missing in the North Sea were feared drowned, adding to the death toll of 19 amid warnings of more storms on the way.

icy roads brought the storm-related death toll in the British Isles to 14 yesterday when a motorcycle skidded on ice and fell in Bristol, England, and Mark Stevenson, 23, was crushed under the wheels of an oncoming car.

A forecaster at the London Weather Centre said the unusually stormy blast, which piled snowdrifts in Scotland and Scandinavia and tormented the seas, could be a "knock-on effect" from the record cold spell that put North America in the deep freeze a few weeks ago.

The Belgian trawler Zeepard appeared to have become a victim of winds as high as 135 kilometres per hour in the North Sea last Friday. A 48-hour search by Royal Air Force helicopters and planes and coast guard vessels failed to find any trace of the vessel and its five-man crew.

"It would be a miracle to find them alive now," a coast guard spokesman said yesterday.

U.S. drama critic

Brooks Atkinson, 89

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama (Reuters). — Brooks Atkinson, one of America's most influential drama critics for more than 30 years, died on Saturday night after a long bout with pneumonia, a hospital spokesman said yesterday. He was 89.

Atkinson, as drama critic for The New York Times from 1925 to 1960, chronicled the rise of a serious era in American theatre that included the plays of Eugene O'Neill, Elmer Rice, Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams.

Sports

McEnroe beats Lendl

NEW YORK (AP). — John McEnroe beat Ivan Lendl 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 to win the \$400,000 Volvo Masters Tennis tournament yesterday.

McEnroe earned \$100,000 and Lendl won \$60,000.

Earlier, in the semi-finals McEnroe vanquished Mats Wilander 6-2, 6-4, with surprising ease, in a match in which McEnroe was always the master, and Lendl defeated Jimmy Connors in a hard-slugging contest 6-3, 6-4, after leading 5-0 in the first set.

In Auckland, New Zealand, Danny Saltz (U.S.) beat his compatriot Chip Hooper 4-6, 6-3, 6-4 to win the final of the Auckland Grand Prix Tennis Tournament. Brian Levine and John van Nostrand won the doubles.

Martina Navratilova and Hana Mandlikova are to meet in the final of the \$150,000 Virginia Slims Women's Tournament in California. Mandlikova beat Pam Shriver 6-2, 6-3 in a semi-final match.

In Davis Cup matches, Pakistan beat Malaysia 4-1; the Philippines routed Singapore 5-0; China beat Sri Lanka 4-1; Hong Kong beat Taiwan 3-2.

Rain swamps play

BRISBANE (AP). — Both captains criticized very strongly the Brisbane cricket pitch after rain forced the Australia-Pakistan limited over Benson and Hedges cricket match to be abandoned. Kim Hughes called the pitch "a disgrace for one day cricket" and Imran Khan said it was "unfair." Pakistan made 184 for 6 dec, and Australia were 15 for 0 wickets when torrential rain forced the abandonment. The Pakistani batsmen were inhibited from playing strokes because the pitch gave such bounce to the Australian fast bowlers.

In Hamilton, New Zealand, England followed their first innings score of 287 for 3 (Smith 138 not out and Gower 50) with 194 for 2 (Randall 103 not out, Smith 50), in their match against Northern Districts. Northern Districts were dismissed for 111 (Foster 6 for 40).

76ers on the march

PHILADELPHIA (AP). — Julius Erving scored 27 points as the Philadelphia 76ers defeated Golden State 129-103 on Saturday night for their fifth straight National Basketball Association victory over the Warriors. Centre Moses Malone added 24 points and 14 rebounds as the 76ers climbed to within three games of Atlantic Division-leading Boston. The Celtics were idle on Saturday.

In Chicago, two free throws by Ray Williams after time had expired gave the New York Knicks a 113-111 win over the Chicago Bulls.

In other NBA action, the Houston Rockets beat the Kansas City Kings 109-104; the Detroit Pistons won their sixth consecutive victory by edging the Cleveland Cavaliers 132-131 in the 20th second of overtime; the Utah Jazz dethroned the Washington Bullets 121-94.

Olga wants

poems, not tricks

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Olga Korbut, who sparked off the current interest in gymnastics when she won three gold medals at the 1972 Munich Olympics, said last week that the sport was now full of tricks but lacked poetry.

Korbut, 28, said gymnastics has laid too much emphasis on involved routines and tricks in the last 10 years.

"There is less lyricism, emotion, exuberance and inspiration. It's a pity," she said, adding the sport needed a figurehead like Romanian Nadia Comaneci, who took over as the darling of gymnastics when Korbut retired in 1977.

On New Year's Day she said she now considered horse-riding the most beautiful sport and trained up to three hours a day with the aim of competing in dressage.

Korbut is married to Soviet singer Leonid Bartkevich and they have a five-year-old son, Richard.

SHOPPIN' N' EATIN' IN JERUSALEM

TU BISHVAT IS HERE

and to celebrate HA'MASHTELA are giving GREAT REDUCTIONS on a whole range of green goodies. Over fifty varieties of roses ready for planting out now, fruit trees including almond, apricot, fig, pomegranate, peach and plum — seedlings, dozens of different flowers and vegetables — houseplants etc. Ha'mashtela also stock a second-to-none selection of garden tools, pots, seeds, fertilizers, sprays etc. Tu Bishvat greetings from Yona, Dido and Yousuf (previously with Ben Gad). HA'MASHTELA, 17 BEITAR, TALPIOT (bus 7). Tel. 02-719972. Hours 7 a.m.-1.30 p.m., 4-5.30. Friday 7 — 2.

THE PLAY'S THE THING...

The London Theatre has become one of the most popular tours offered in Israel. See the biggest hits in London: "Cats," "Country Girl," a top Royal Shakespeare performance, Bob Fosse's "Dancing," "Little Lies," and "Pack of Lies." The truth is, no other tour to London gives you NINE nights in an absolutely FIRST CLASS, CENTRALLY LOCATED London hotel — and of course, tickets to the finest theatre being performed today. The fabulous, deluxe London Theatre Tour leaves on March 6, returning March 15. Included are three extensive guided tours with escort, transfers throughout and bed-and-breakfast accommodations. For full details call or drop in, ZIONTOURS, 23 HILLEL ST. (next to Shamai St. Post Office). Tel. 02-233326/7/8. Open every day from 8.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday till 1 p.m.

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Value for money customers swear by HATZER HA'MOSHAVA the truly Israeli eatery on Emek Refaim. Meat on the grill being their speciality they've charcoaled steaks, succulent lamb chops, prime veal, kebabs, shishlik, duck's liver and more. They've stuffed vine leaves, eggplant, zucchini, etc. They've some great first courses, FREE hors d'oeuvres, excellent desserts, strong coffee and fresh lemonade plus a wide selection of wines and spirits. On Shabbat they're cholent. Open seven days a week from midday to midnight including Friday night and Saturday. HATZER HA'MOSHAVA, 38 EMEK REFAIM, corner Rachel Imenu, B'te'avon.

Pick up a soldier

For a change of style and pace we suggest the TEPPANYAKI. Israel's only Glat Kasher Japanese restaurant. Watch your meal being prepared in an atmosphere designed to delight. Try the special Tempura Dinner, with Salmon and St. Peter's fish. Or the Teppanyaki with a choice of beef, veal or duckling in teriyaki sauce, or Sukiyaki. The age-old style of Japanese cooking ensures the meats and fresh vegetables retain their natural juices producing a most succulent meal. All at the TEPPANYAKI. A taste of the Far East in the heart of the Middle East. KING SOLOMON SHERATON HOTEL, JERUSALEM. Call 02-241433, ask for restaurant reservations. Open 7 till 10.45 p.m., Closed Friday. The hostesses, garbed in the robes of ancient Japan graciously await your order.

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Maybe you're planning an intimate supper party of an exclusive wedding or barmitzva and you would welcome some advice and suggestions. GREEN GATE CATERING, under the supervision of Zev, graduate of the Culinary Institute of America, is at your service with creative gourmet cuisine. Why not give them a ring at 02-880149. Their extensive experience, with no obligation is at your disposal. Kosher throughout — Jerusalem Chief Rabbinate supervision. GREEN GATE CATERING help make your special event one to remember.

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TEPPANYAKI

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Israel Lands Administration

Offer for Lease of 5 Workshop Plots in Azur Tender No. TA/83/96

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for a development contract for the areas, details of which at the time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Block	Parcels	Plot	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Development costs (IS*)	Minimum price (IS)	Deposit (IS)
6010	88, 89	40	1499	3,737,330	6,439,825	320,000
6010	88, 89	42	1500	3,732,330	6,443,749	320,000
6010	88, 89	44	1501	3,739,820	6,448,417	320,000
6010	88, 89	46	1501	3,742,310	6,448,417	320,000
6010	88, 89	48	1462	3,642,850	6,462,844	320,000

In accordance with Municipal Building Programme MAA/23, the area is intended for commercial use with possibility of 40% construction per floor up to a height of nine metres.

* Linked to November 1983 building index (111.2 points), and to be paid separately to the Arim firm in accordance with that company's credit terms.

Only Ministry of Commerce and Industry recommendees may participate in the tender. Details, sample contracts and bid forms are available at our Tel Aviv district office, 116, Derech Petah Tikva, during regular working hours.

Deadline for submitting Ministry of Trade and Industry recommendation applications is February 16, 1984, while the deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on March 20, 1984.

Bids not in the tender postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered. The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

Jerusalem District

Offer for Lease of 2 Plots for Industrial Construction at Givat Shaul, Jerusalem

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for a development contract for the areas, details of which at the time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Tender	Municipal building programme	Plot	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Development costs (IS)	Minimum price (IS)	Deposit (IS)
JM.83.98	1922	4	3100	7,365,500	8,742,646	450,000
JM.83.99	1922	5	4000	9,504,000	11,906,204	550,000

In accordance with the municipal building programme, building percentage on 4 floors is 224%. Linked to October 1983 building index (1765.2 points), and to be paid separately to the economic corporation in accordance with that firm's credit terms (prices do not include VAT).

Only Ministry of Commerce and Industry recommendees may participate in the tender. Details, sample contracts and bid forms are available at our Jerusalem district office, 34 Rehov Ben-Yehuda, during regular working hours.

Deadline for submitting Ministry of Trade and Industry recommendation applications is February 16, 1984, while the deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on March 20, 1984.

Bids not in the tender postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered. The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

Haiifa District

Offer for Lease of 4 Plots for Single Family Construction at Atlit — Hagoren Quarter Tender No. H/83/100

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for the long term lease of plots for construction of an apartment building only.

Plot details and construction potential at the time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Block	Parcel	Plot	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Total building % on 2 floors	Minimum price (IS)	Deposit (IS)
10538	1	25	1230	35	3,254,086	140,000
10539	1	26	828	35	2,652,574	140,000
10539	1	5	747	35	2,396,191	140,000
10539	1	4	658	35	2,110,226	140,000

Details, sample contracts and bid forms are available at our Haiifa district office, 13 Rehov Ha'atzmaut, during regular working hours.

Deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on February 16, 1984. Bids not in the tender postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered. The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

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Relief Pitch

The Kissinger Report Could Sharpen Latin Policy Dispute

By HEDRICK SMITH

THREE times in the last 12 months, President Reagan has used bipartisan commissions to try to get out of political trouble. A Presidential commission neutralized the prickly issue of Social Security financing. Another helped persuade Congress to reverse itself and go along with the MX missile. But at least initially, it seemed unlikely that the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America would rescue Mr. Reagan from the deadlock that has dogged his Central American policy for nearly three years. The commission report could even fan the flames of Election Year partisanship.

Unquestionably, it has lit a fuse. After months of preoccupation with Lebanon and the American marines' role there, the White House was busy translating the panel's recommendations into legislative proposals. Mr. Reagan said yesterday he would ask Congress for a program that would help Central Americans to vote "with ballots instead of bullets." At present aid levels, he argued, "what we have been doing is let them slowly bleed to death." Officials said he would ask for up to \$600 million in military aid for El Salvador for the rest of 1984 and 1985, nearly 10 times the \$65 million previously provided for 1984.

Henry A. Kissinger, the commission chairman, was booked to testify before Congressional committees early next month to try to generate political momentum. But the report touched off partisan reaction reflecting troubles the President hoped to overcome when he appointed the panel last summer. Congress was then in an uproar over large-scale American military exercises in Central America and fear of deeper American military involvement. To calm Capitol Hill and to formulate a long-term strategy that could attract bipartisan support, Mr. Reagan appointed a bipartisan group that included Republicans such as former Texas Governor, William P. Clements, Jr., and Nicholas P. Brady, who had briefly been a senator from New Jersey, along with Democrats such as Lane Kirkland, president



Sygma / Afton

of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., Robert S. Strauss, the former Democratic national chairman, and Henry G. Cisneros, Mayor of San Antonio.

Citing private polls showing Mr. Kissinger to be the nation's most respected figure on foreign policy, aside from the President himself, William P. Clark, who was then White House national security adviser, argued for Mr. Kissinger as chairman. Privately, some White House aides were wary. "Kissinger is not a consensus-builder," one recalled. "He's a lightning rod. The commission may have been flawed from that point on."

Although the commission's 132-page report last week was signed (with some reservations) by all of the six Democratic and six Republican members, its findings were not universally accepted. It strongly endorsed Administration policies, implicitly backing aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and rejecting power-sharing negotiations with leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. It embraced Mr. Reagan's contention that Soviet-Cuban backing of Nicaragua poses a serious threat to American security and it insisted on changes toward democracy in Nicaragua. Gloomily, it asserted that the region was in peril and could be saved only by a huge infusion of American aid, \$3 billion in economic aid alone from 1985 to 1989.

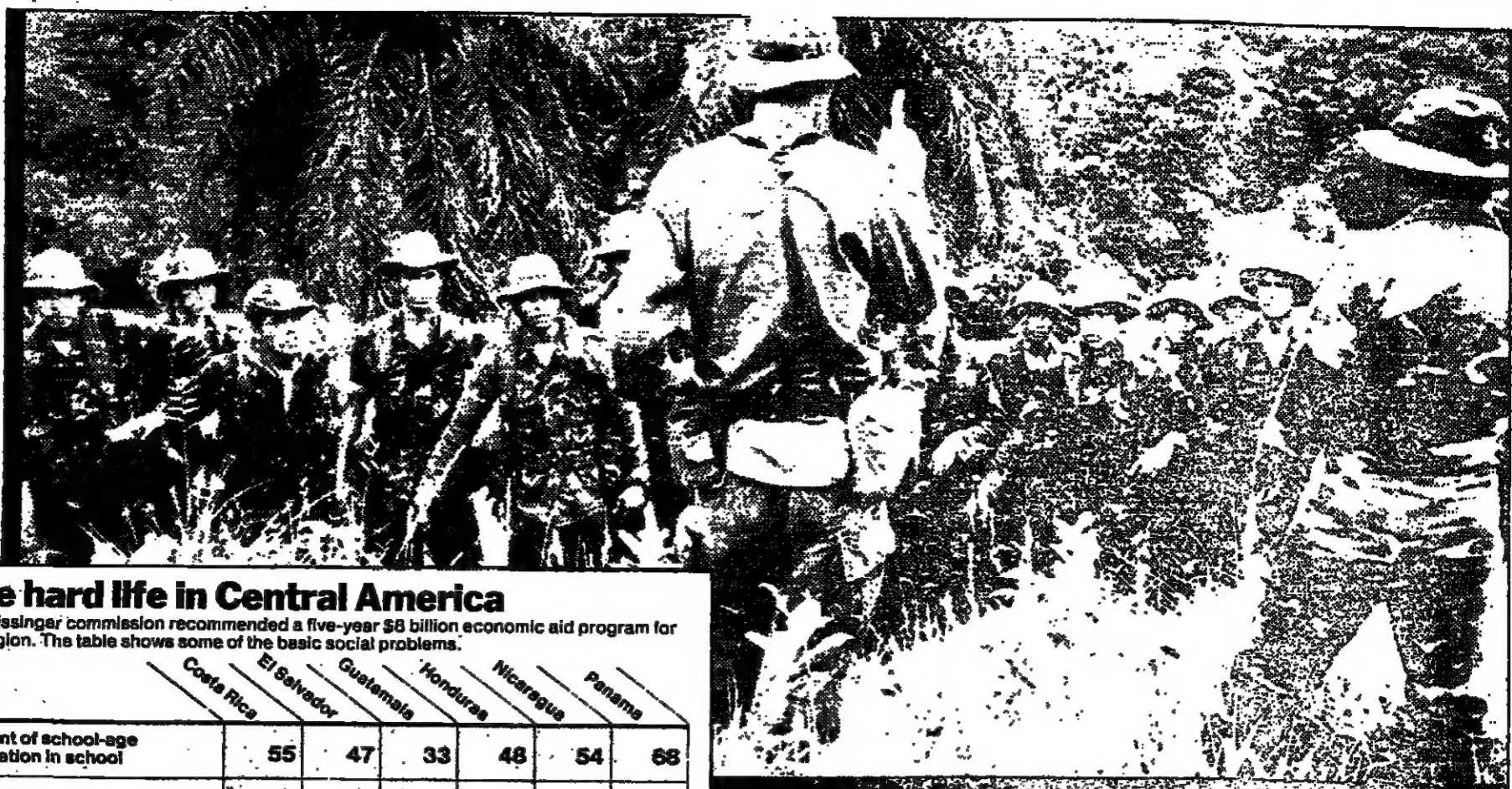
The President and Secretary of State George P. Shultz called the report "an outstanding contribution" and a boost for existing policy. Senate Republicans such as Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the Budget Committee chairman, hailed it as "realistic." But the Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd said this was not the time to talk of so much foreign aid, in view of \$200 billion budget deficits and Administration efforts to cut domestic programs. Thirty House Democrats argued that casting the struggle in East-West terms would only increase the violence, making "the left more radical and the right more intransigent." Senator Alan Cranston of California, a Democratic Presidential contender, charged that the commission was "adding fuel to the war fires" by endorsing "dreams of military victory by the brutal dictator and assassination squads in El Salvador and the violent overthrow of the Nicaraguan Government."

The hard life in Central America

The Kissinger commission recommended a five-year \$3 billion economic aid program for the region. The table shows some of the basic social problems.

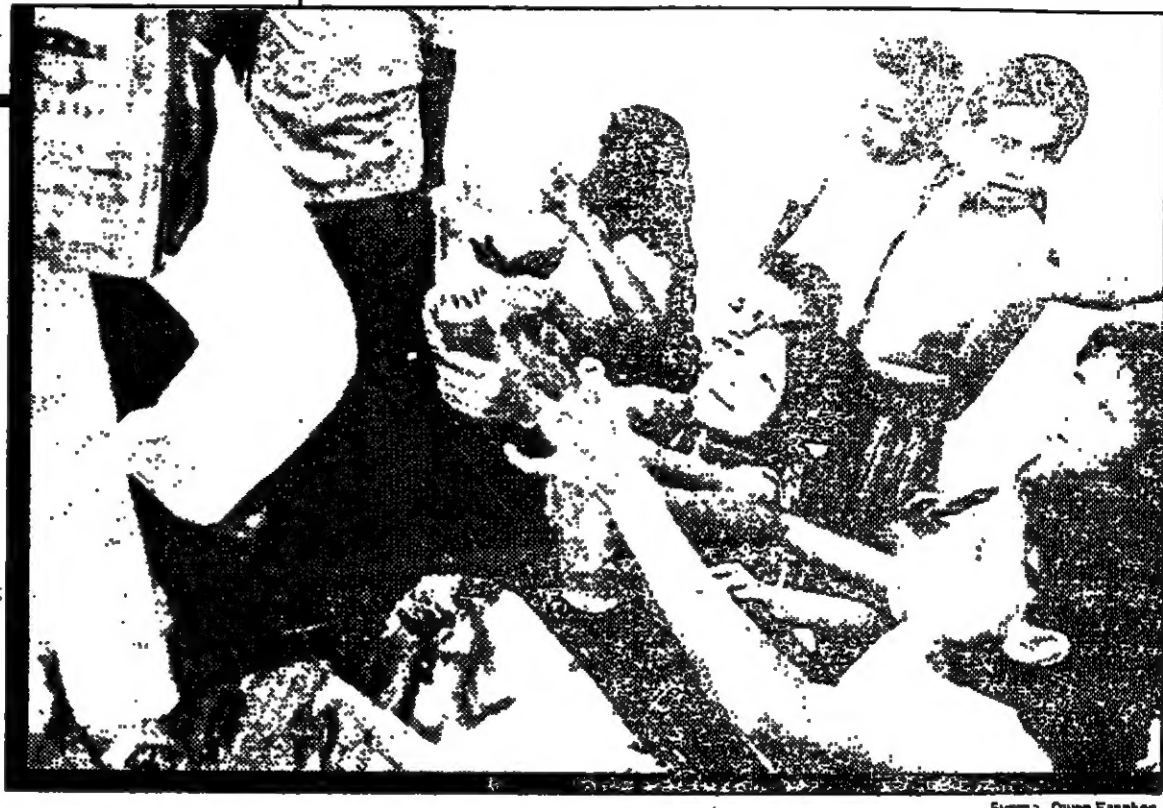
	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama
Percent of school-age population in school	55	47	33	48	54	68
Literacy rate	93	65	50	60	66	85
Population per physician	1,500	3,100	2,540	3,180	2,080	1,130
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	24	53	72	90	90	34
Percent of population with safe water	81	48	42	55	46	83

Source: World Military and Social Expenditures



U.S. military adviser training Salvadoran troops in Honduras; American-supplied cooking oil being distributed to residents of Berlin, El Salvador; Henry A. Kissinger (left).

Black Star / James Nachtwey



Sygma / Owen Franken

Alarm Over U.S. Pilot's Death

UNTIL last week, the several thousand American troops on extended maneuvers in Honduras had managed to stay out of the line of fire along the border where American-supported rebels are fighting the Nicaraguan Sandinistas. Now the first American has been shot and killed: Army Chief Warrant Officer Jeffery C. Schwab, the pilot of an unarmed helicopter that American and Honduran officials said had strayed off course.

Nicaraguan soldiers firing Soviet-designed rifles killed the pilot on the ground last week after he landed 200 yards inside Honduras. The Nicaraguans said the helicopter had been in their airspace. Two-inch-high gray letters identifying the United States Army aircraft were obscured by mud, witnesses said.

Nicaragua deplored the incident and expressed its condolences. It blamed "the U.S. military presence" and said it hoped the incident would "not be used as an excuse to worsen the already critical situation in Central America." The White House called the killing "reckless and unprovoked." But Secretary of State George P. Shultz said there was no plan or "instinct" to retaliate militarily.

Major News

In Summary

Reagan Faces The East and Smiles Politely

The Administration played the big power game last week, saluting China's Prime Minister in Washington and putting the best face it could on the freeze in Soviet-American relations. Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang received a warm welcome from President Reagan on the first leg of an election-year exchange, to be rounded off with a Presidential visit to Peking in April. And Secretary of State George P. Shultz said before leaving for Europe yesterday that he would meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko this week "in a constructive spirit."

At the Stockholm conference both men will attend, the West plans to propose confidence-building measures including more precise notification of movement of troops and new methods for verifying their location. Mr. Reagan, meanwhile, determined that Moscow had committed "violations or probable violations"

of terms of previous arms control agreements, notably the SALT II treaty, which the United States has not ratified.

Yuri V. Andropov, the ailing Soviet leader, issued a statement saying no chance should be missed for "a return to the path of talks," which the Russians broke off on Nov. 23 after deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. He repeated Soviet insistence on reversal of the American deployment before talks are resumed. Mr. Shultz rejected concessions in advance.

The Russians have meanwhile deployed nine more of their medium-range SS-20 missiles in an eastern region close to China, a NATO spokesman said. China is concerned about such developments, but Prime Minister Zhao said in Washington that Peking was not ready for a comprehensive anti-Soviet strategic partnership.

China and the United States have too many differences, he said, particularly over the third world. He cited China's disapproval of the Grenada invasion.

However, the United States and

China signed agreements to promote trade and development of Chinese offshore oil and coal as well as exchanges of scientific and technological information. Progress was reported toward an agreement on nuclear power. Mr. Zhao said China opposes the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries.

Mr. Zhao lobbied Congress for removal of restrictions on trade and aid to third world Communist countries. He added that continuing American support of Taiwan is "the principal obstacle to the growth of Sino-U.S. relations." Mr. Reagan said Washington could not let its old friends down.

But in Taipei, Chang Hsiao-yan, a ranking Taiwanese official, said the Zhao trip could "hurt us — it gives more of an impression that the United States and mainland China are moving closer and closer."

All Roads Lead To Damascus

Syria's Hafez al-Assad seemed to hold the key to peace in Lebanon last week and the United States acted accordingly. Encouraged by the Syrian President's release of an American Navy flier, and a letter expressing a desire to talk, President Reagan sent his special envoy Donald H. Rumsfeld to Damascus for his first meeting with Mr. Assad.

An immediate issue was the attempt to disengage the warring factions in Lebanon, under a security arrangement that all sides had accepted in principle but seemed unable to implement. Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader who bases himself in Damascus and receives Syrian help was presenting most of the objections, possibly under Syrian influence. Soviet influence may also be a factor, some diplomats believe. Mr. Jumblat went to Moscow last week.

Druze militiamen carried on their war against Christian East Beirut and the Lebanese Army, bombarding both from the hills around Beirut.

In the southern part of the city, the army had to fend off Shiite Moslem fighters.

In the medium term, the United States continued to work on getting all foreign forces to withdraw from Lebanon, a prelude to removing its own forces in response to increasing demands by members of Congress and the public.

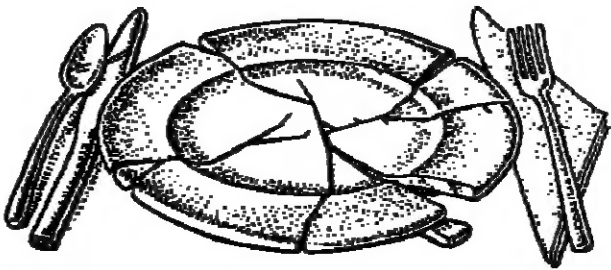
The killing of another marine last week, in an ambush on the beach, and firefights with Moslem gunmen contributed to the uneasiness. But one of Mr. Reagan's staunchest supporters, Senator John Tower of Texas, said after a visit to Lebanon

that precipitate withdrawal would have a "disastrous" effect on American influence.

Mr. Rumsfeld raised the withdrawal issue but Mr. Assad was still insisting on abrogation of the May agreement between Israel and Lebanon and on prior Israeli withdrawal. The State Department has been sounding out Israel on the idea of withdrawing at least partially without waiting for Syria. Yesterday, Israel lost a close Lebanese ally it had hoped would help safeguard its interests in southern Lebanon if its troops withdrew; Maj. Saad Haddad died, reportedly of cancer.

For the long term, King Hussein of Jordan revived a few faint hopes last week for the Administration's long dormant Middle East peace plan. This involves an agreement between Jordan and Israel for a Palestinian entity in the West Bank linked to Amman. Hussein, who was hospitalized with a bleeding ulcer, announced he would meet again with Yasir Arafat, the much diminished chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Hussein said the meeting, perhaps this week, would develop a joint stand to "end the Israeli occupation and regain the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians." The King also showed his desire to represent Palestinian opinion by reorganizing his Cabinet to include more Palestinian ministers. (Hussein's gestures to the Palestinians, page 2)

The reality and politics of hunger



4

The World

Recognition Stirs A New Debate Over Church Ties

The United States and the Vatican last week announced resumption of formal diplomatic ties for the first time in 117 years, reawakening a debate over how close church and state ought to be.

The Reagan Administration was able to act because Congress last year lifted a prohibition on diplomatic relations enacted in 1867, when anti-Catholic sentiment was running high. William A. Wilson, a Catholic businessman from California, who is the President's personal envoy to the Vatican as well as a close friend, was designated as Ambassador but there is likely to be a fight in the Senate over his confirmation.

The Administration and its supporters contended that the United States was recognizing not the Church but the Holy See, a state recognized by 106 countries and, as one White House aide put it, "an international focal point of diplomatic contact." Protestant, Jewish and civil liberties groups rejected the distinction, accused the Administration of violating the principle of separation of church and state and suggested that Mr. Reagan was making a play for Catholic voters. The critics included some of Mr. Reagan's strongest religious supporters, particularly evangelical Christians

and fundamentalists. The Rev. Jerry Falwell, head of the Moral Majority, said, "I wonder when Mecca will want" an ambassador. "I told the White House," he added, "if they give one to the Pope, I may ask for one." Most Catholics seemed pleased but others were unsure it was a good thing.

Yesterday Pope John Paul II appealed to the United States and the

Soviet Union to resume arms control talks or answer "to humanity and to history."

North Korea Wants to Talk

On the evidence, many suspect that North Korea seems more interested in blowing up South Korea's leaders than talking to them. But friends in Peking would evidently prefer that they play it cool. Last week, during Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's visit to Washington, North Korea offered to hold talks with South Korea and the United States on unifying the Korean peninsula.

"The present situation is strained so extremely," the North Koreans said in a letter to the United States, "that an accidental trifling incident might trigger off a war any minute."

The Chinese Foreign Ministry welcomed the proposal, which seemed to soften North Korea's previous refusal to talk to the "puppet clique" in

Seoul and its insistence that the 40,000 United States troops in South Korea must leave before any talking.

After discussing the idea with Mr. Zhao, President Reagan suggested an addition. It would be "just wonderful," he said, if China would make a fourth at the table. Mr. Zhao was noncommittal.

The proposal for talks was first floated privately in October just before a bombing attributed to North Korean agents in Burma killed more than a dozen important South Koreans. Seoul isn't ready to forget about the victims, who included aides of its President, Chun Doo Hwan. Before talks could begin, South Korea said, Pyongyang would have to apologize for the bombing.

Argentina Jails Former President

Argentina's last military President, Gen. Reynaldo Bignone, slipped out a back door after the

inauguration of Raúl Alfonsín last month, but he hasn't been allowed to just fade away. Last week, he was called to account in a civilian court and placed under arrest, at an army camp, while the court looks into the disappearance of two Communist draftees. The men were last seen in 1976 being taken away from the military academy where General Bignone was commandant. Their families have accused the general of abuse of authority, covering up an illegality and responsibility for illegal detention. If convicted, he could be sentenced to up to 15 years in prison. He demanded that the case be given to a military court.

Human rights groups say more than 6,000 people disappeared during the armed forces' crackdown on leftist guerrillas in the 1970's. More than 1,500 bodies have been found in unmarked graves, including the remains of 482 people discovered in one cemetery last week.

General Bignone and Admiral Emilio Massera, the former navy chief, are the only military officers

arrested as yet. President Alfonsín had pointedly omitted his predecessor from the list of former junta members he said would be prosecuted on human rights charges. But with the military no longer calling the shots, civilian courts rushed to act. Another judge ordered the arrest of the former mayor of Buenos Aires, Brig. Gen. Osvaldo Cacciatore, on long-delayed charges of irregularities in public works. When General Cacciatore did not appear, the judge declared him a fugitive.

In Congress, leaders of Mr. Alfonsín's party said they would ask the Senate to bring charges against the former Economy Minister, José Martínez de Hoz, who is blamed for monetarist policies that were followed by the quadrupling of the national debt and the collapse of industry. Punishment could include a ban on holding public office.

Henry Glinzer
Milt Freudenheim
and Carlyle C. Douglas

Bourguiba Could Be a Tough Act to Follow

ALTHOUGH Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba had a week of anti-Government tumult into personal victory, the affair has reminded Tunisians that their leader, now in his 80's, is only mortal. Some were wondering last week if he was still fit to lead and who could carry on after him.

When the price of bread, couscous and other staple cereal products was doubled two weeks ago, Tunisians went on a rampage of street demonstrations, breaking shop windows, burning cars and looting. Mr. Bourguiba declared a state of emergency and sent the army and its tanks into the cities.

Six days later, the President reversed himself on the price in-

creases, and bitterness turned into joy in the streets.

"The President alone was capable of restoring the situation," Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said. Tunisian and foreign commentators agreed that this was not mere adulation for the man known as "the Supreme Combatant," but a statement of fact. But some independent thinkers expressed concern that Mr. Bourguiba was not following day-to-day affairs closely enough to avoid dramatic episodes whose damage he then has to repair.

Mr. Bourguiba led the independence movement that began in the 1930's and, despite periods of illness, has governed the country since independence was achieved from France in 1956. While he has created the constitutional mechanism for an orderly

succession until the next parliamentary election, he has so dominated his country that no politician, including Mr. Mzali, has achieved enough independent stature to look like a natural successor.

The concern about future leadership is heightened by the presence of Islamic fundamentalist groups that are outlawed but active. Many Tunisians hope that in view of Mr. Bourguiba's achievement in creating the most modern, best educated, liberal and prosperous state in North Africa, strict Islamic doctrines would not have the appeal they have had in Iran and other Moslem countries. But the fundamentalists showed in the bread riots an ability to organize protests and instigate large demonstrations.

Tunisians also view any uncer-

tainty in the succession as an opportunity that Libya, the country's eastern neighbor, might find difficult to resist. Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, who once tried to merge the two countries while Mr. Bourguiba was away getting medical treatment, is suspected of still having designs on Tunisia. No concrete evidence has turned up, however, to link Libya with the recent unrest, although it began in the areas closest to the Libyan border.

At stake, from the United States' viewpoint, is one of the most pro-Western and moderate nations in the Arab world. Last week, Washington sent Gen. Vernon Walters as a special envoy to assure Mr. Bourguiba that Tunisia's security was important to the United States.

—HENRY KAMM



Ghannam-Lissiane / Francis Agency
President Habib Bourguiba

Parliament Moves May Be New West Bank Signals



Israeli military policeman checking passage permits of Palestinians crossing the Allenby Bridge between Jordan and the West Bank.

Contact: Alan Reininger

Hussein Gives Palestinians a Larger Role In Public Life

By JUDITH MILLER

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein reconvened Parliament last week to amend the Constitution so that Palestinians from the Israeli-occupied West Bank could be appointed as members. He also shuffled his 20-member Cabinet to increase the number of Jordanians of Palestinian origin from four to nine.

By reviving Parliament after an eight-year suspension and making concessions to the Palestinians, who constitute 60 percent of his country's 2.3 million people, the King was responding to pressure for greater participation in public life. He was also trying to improve his own position as a spokesman for the Palestinians in any negotiation to settle the problem of a Palestinian homeland. Thirty seats each are allotted in the lower house to the West Bank and East Bank. Although Parliament's authority is likely to be extremely limited, "King Hussein has understood that he must give his people a channel for self-expression, for genuine participation, or his throne could well be threatened," a Western analyst said.

The pressures were apparent last year, when Hussein summoned the most prominent Jordanians and Palestinians to discuss the merits of joining Middle East peace negotiations on the basis of the plan put forth by President Reagan in 1982. This calls for negotiation with Israel for a Palestinian entity in the West Bank linked to Jordan. The participants, in return for their support, asked for a greater role in Jordan's political life, explicitly through the reconvening of Parliament, among other actions. The King refused.

A possible explanation for his change of heart was offered by Judith Kipper, a Middle East specialist at the Washington-based American Enterprise Institute, who has been touring the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the East Bank of the Jordan River. "This is the most prosperous poor country in the world," Miss Kipper observed. "Jordanians are extremely sophisticated. Forty percent of them travel outside Jordan every year. They are attracted to stability, but also to democracy. The King has finally understood that he can secure a real popular base among them by taking these steps."

Pressures from the country's middle class have in-

creased as economic conditions have deteriorated. Real growth, which had been ranging between 6 and 9 percent for several years, was barely 3 percent in 1983. External sources of income have been depressed, and exports have also been squeezed. Economic problems prompted Jordanians, especially the business class, to take a harder look at internal policies. People who were once too busy making money have now taken a renewed interest in politics. Pressure for change is also coming from young Jordanians. The population has grown during the past two decades at about 4.8 percent a year — one of the world's highest rates. As a result, 53 percent of the country is under the age of 15.

Moslem fundamentalist forces are on the rise here, especially among the young. Islamic dress is virtually the rule at Jordan's universities, filled for the most part with the sons and daughters of middle-class Palestinians and Jordanians. Young people, in particular, appear to feel frustrated and humiliated by Arab foreign policy failures, by a succession of Israeli victories and by continued occupation of the West Bank, about which many feel strongly because of relatives on the other side of the river. All this, coupled with depressed economic prospects, could prove explosive, some Jordanians warn. Officials hope that increased participation in the political system might provide an outlet for such frustrations.

An Impetus to Negotiate

A decision by King Hussein to build a cushion of protection and stability through popular support, of course, has foreign policy implications as well. The King was deeply stung by the 1974 Rabat Summit, which asked Jordan to step aside and declared the Palestine Liberation Organization the "sole and legitimate" representative of the Palestinian people.

Although King Hussein has bowed to this declaration, the convening of Parliament and a pledge for new elections mean that East Bank Palestinians, at least, will be able to vote for another set of representatives. The King was also seen as seeking to reassert greater responsibility for the 800,000 Palestinians in the West Bank, which Jordan occupied between 1948 and 1967, when it was driven out by Israel.

The King appears to be telling P.L.O. chairman Yasir Arafat that Jordan does not want the occupation of the West Bank to continue forever. Hence many believe that his latest initiatives may give impetus to the long-stalled peace process by encouraging Mr. Arafat to come to an agreement with King Hussein on negotiations with Israel. Mr. Arafat is expected here this week, and many believe that he will be prepared, though perhaps not immediately, to sign such a deal. Although he has lost control of part of the P.L.O., he is believed to have kept much of his standing in the West Bank.

King Hussein does not want to negotiate alone. Last April, when he could not get backing from Mr. Arafat, he abandoned the effort to start a negotiation with Israel. But he senses growing support among Palestinians for any move now to reclaim at least some of the West Bank territory. The King appears to be putting his own use in order to gather in domestic and foreign policy, should he one day have the occasion and the necessary Arab support to play them.

Borrowed Money and TV Are Powerful Links

East Germany Loosens Up Through Contacts With West

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

EAST BERLIN — An odd thing has happened in the southeastern corner of East Germany, a quirk that goes against the image of a country widely perceived in the West as a gray unflinching bastion of neo-Stalinism. In the southeast, around Dresden, reception of West German television, which is watched by more than 70 percent of East Germany's 17 million people, is bad or nonexistent. This makes bureaucrats and even Communist Party functionaries reluctant to move to the area. So, quietly, the authorities have started laying cables to bring capitalist programs into socialist homes.

The ideological battle of a decade and more ago, when vigilantes from the Communist youth organization used to burst into homes of people suspected of watching Western TV, is long lost. Today new housing projects have communal antennas to eliminate the need for a forest of individual roof aerials. Among other advantages, this prevents embarrassment for party members who would otherwise have to put up their own antennas.

Government handling of television says something about the philosophy and dilemmas of Erich Honecker, the Communist leader of the Warsaw Pact's best-informed nation. Western television and radio stations saturate East Germany, making it unthinkable for the regime to try to deceive the public about international events — as the Russians tried to do after the downing of the Korean airliner last year. East Germany may be a drab, sad place, but in the privacy of their homes East Germans can be as lively, mordant and up-to-date as their cousins in the West. Given a chance, many of the best-educated would leave the country, but many others say they would stay. What they hunger for is the right to travel to the West, and then come back.

The 71-year-old Mr. Honecker has not quite reversed Lenin's cynical maxim that "trust is good; control is better." But he clearly prefers to govern by consent rather than coercion. Ringing in 1984, he wished his people "a peaceful and prosperous New Year." More significantly, he vowed to limit the damage to relations with West Germany arising from the stationing of American Pershing 2 missiles there. "Damage limitation" has become a code phrase for business as usual with Bonn, no matter how frosty Soviet-American relations may be.

The East German leader wrote glowingly in his New Year's message of the strength of the economy, which he said had grown 4.3 percent last year. However, he did not mention that his financial managers are under extraordinary pressure from the mounting foreign debt. By expert reckoning, East Germany owes \$7.9 billion to Western creditors. Western bankers say the East Germans are urgently looking for a \$2 billion infusion of credit.

Mr. Honecker knows that only one country can meet this pressing need: West Germany. Hastily, the East Germans have just concluded an accord with the West Berlin Senate turning over to it the western stretch of the S-Bahn, the elevated rail line that links the divided city. This will net the East Germans \$1.2 million a year. East Berlin is also reportedly planning to expand the offerings of Western consumer goods in special hard-currency stores, where East Germans can spend marks given to them by West German friends and relatives. A further, and rather unsavory, source of hard currency is the traffic in East German political prisoners. Every year, the Bonn Government dips into a secret fund to purchase the freedom of some 5,000 political prisoners who are allowed to come West. The "ransoms," which are paid through lawyers directly into the East German Government treasury, cost as much as \$100,000 per prisoner.

Souring the Atmosphere

But squeezing these possibilities will not balance East Germany's books. That will require a big loan. This dependence gives Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn a clear opportunity for influence. At the least, it obliges Mr. Honecker to tread carefully.

With the celebrations of Martin Luther's 500th birthday over and with American missiles being deployed in Western Europe, the Honecker regime appears to have largely abandoned its efforts to sway the antimissile movement in the West. West German peace activists no longer can get into East Germany, where only recently they were feted as heroes. Moreover, the police here have started arresting young East German pacifists who have questioned the planned deployment of Soviet missiles. The Kohl Government has not commented as yet on these arrests. But if the East Germans intensified this crackdown, they would certainly sour the atmosphere between East Berlin and Bonn, making a big loan less likely.

Through private channels, the Kohl Government has reportedly made it known that it expects the East Germans to cut the foreign exchange fees for visitors, widening human contacts between the two Germanys and to dismantle the deadly automatic firing devices that prevent unauthorized crossings of the German frontier.

Some Western diplomats believe the campaign of arrests is the handiwork of Egon Krenz, an ambitious 46-year-old politician and Honecker protégé recently promoted to Politburo membership. One interpretation is that Mr. Krenz wants to make a show of toughness, but just a show. Like Mr. Honecker, Mr. Krenz came from the ranks of the Communist youth movement and is committed to a continuing dialogue with West Germany. If he is the heir, East Germans can expect a long stretch of Leninist control seasoned with flexibility.



Anti-war demonstrators in East Berlin last September.

Resistance in Angola Prompts Talk of Negotiations

In South Africa, the Army Still Writes Its Own Ticket

By ALAN COWELL

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's latest incursion into southern Angola in pursuit of South-West African guerrillas appears to have met unusual resistance. The development has prompted doubts at home and encouraged peace talks over an area that Pretoria continues to control despite international condemnation.

The offensive that began Dec. 8 and is due to end over the weekend was designed to discourage continued guerrilla use of Angolan bases against South-West Africa, also known as Namibia. Scant information has come through about the scope and nature of the campaign, and the South African public has learned only what the military has permitted.

South Africa's armed forces have been almost a law unto themselves, and consequently untrammelled by the kind of public scrutiny and domestic politicking that have surrounded the United States Marines' presence in Beirut. Yet, the latest campaign has provoked questioning. Casualties have been the highest ever reported from Angola, with 21 South African soldiers dead.

Moreover, Angolan and Cuban regulars are said to have been drawn into the fighting on a significant scale, sustained by what Pretoria asserts has been a direct Soviet warning that it will not tolerate the ouster of a Government it supports.

If some South Africans have begun to have doubts about their country's aims in Angola and the international risks involved in pursuing them, military and civilian leaders have professed indifference to foreign criticism and have threatened further incursions on an even larger scale.

However, Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha expressed willingness last week for the Administrator-General of South-West Africa to meet guerrilla leaders. The insurgent group, the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, answered that it would agree to a meeting if it was designed to work out a cease-fire.

Last week, South Africa sent diplomats instead of troops to another neighbor, Mozambique, to seek security arrangements that would prevent guerrillas of the African National Congress from using Mozambique bases.

Since the civil war in Angola in 1975-76, in which Pretoria intervened, South Africa has invaded Angola on at least 12 occasions in what it termed pre-emptive strikes against South-West African insurgents.

The Soviet-supplied guerrillas are based in southern Angola, their point of departure for infiltration into South-West Africa. The insurgents, most often known by the acronym Swapo, have been fighting for 18 years but on present evidence they have no immediate prospect of victory.

But neither have South Africa's campaigns destroyed the organization. Each year the insurgents seem to regroup and try to return, seeking to take advantage of the annual rains that provide foliage for cover and sodden tracks to hamper their mechanized adversaries.

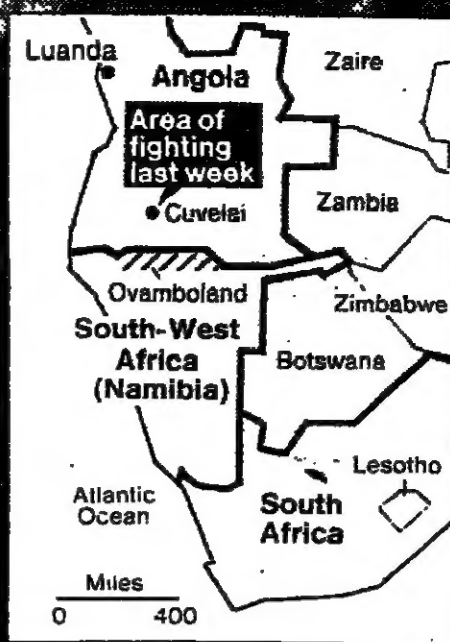
According to one Western specialist, the South Africans say their foes are "better trained and better armed" every year, and for every claim that the insurgents have been crushed there is a new campaign a few months later. Last week, the military announced it had sent 1,000 insurgents fleeing northward. That would seem to imply that, sooner or later, they will try to filter back again, and so the cycle is perpetuated.

Defense Through Offense

The South African intention in Angola is apparently to contain what cannot be altogether prevented. The insurgents are drawn from the biggest tribe among South-West Africa's 1.1 million people, the Ovambo. In the northern area of the territory, called Ovamboland, the insurgents are not likely to be easily eradicated. Thus, according to a Western specialist, the intention is to prevent the guerrillas from using Ovamboland as a forward base for advances farther south against white-owned farms. South Africa appears to be following the example of



South African troops in Angola last week.



Woodfin Camp. Combs - Gerald Burhaud

Israel, which attacks "terrorists" wherever they may be found. Both countries, in differing degrees and manner, are protected by the same diplomatic umbrella; the West, Washington in particular, may not condone their actions, but neither does it seem willing or able to prevent them. The Reagan Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria is interpreted in parts of black-ruled Africa as tacit support for South Africa's military actions against Soviet-backed black foes. (In Washington last week, the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker group, said the United States had violated the United Nations embargo on military sales to South Africa by approving sales of \$28 million worth of parts that could be used for military purposes. The White House denied the allegation.)

According to figures collected for 1981-82, South Africa spent almost 15 percent of its budget on the military. Annually, an estimated 27,000 white South Africans are drafted for a conscription period of two years. Angola is not their only challenge, but the campaign there ties

down far more troops than any other of the shadowy fronts between black-ruled and white-ruled Africa.

South Africa's Defense Act stipulates that the armed forces may be used "for the defense of the country, the prevention and suppression of terrorism and internal disorder, the preservation of life, health and property, the maintenance of essential services and such police duties as may be prescribed."

The mandate is wide. In recent years, South African forces have made punitive air raids against Mozambique and Angola and repeatedly invaded Angola. South Africa reportedly has also trained and supplied dissidents and sent sabotage missions to operate in both countries.

The functions are crucial, for it is the military's role to neutralize any nascent threat from black-ruled Africa and provide the shield behind which the evolving ideological drama of apartheid is played out. Whatever the final act is to be, the military has been cast as the custodian of white minority survival.

Devastation Spreads Hunger and Disruption Through 36 Nations

Africa Struggles Against Malignant Drought

By CLIFFORD D. MAY

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Rainfall has been insufficient in 36 African countries, with effects ranging from the inconvenient to the catastrophic.

Herders and livestock herders in northern Senegal have been forced to migrate south, touching off political and tribal violence.

In Ethiopia, three million people are suffering from malnutrition and disease.

The International Red Cross reports 100,000 "drought-related" deaths in Mozambique.

(The United Nations Secretary General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said last week that even in normal times, nearly five million African children die each year and five million more are crippled because of malnutrition and hunger.)

By decreasing hydroelectric power, drought reduces economic activity and exacerbates unemployment. That happened in this French-speaking capital, where long blackouts are a daily occurrence. Weakened humans and livestock are prey to epidemics. And Africa's already overburdened cities are likely to receive new waves of refugees.

Some scientists blame the drought on normal cycles

of climate. Others think long-term global weather patterns are shifting. In addition, said Alexander H. Rotival, the United Nations Development Program's man in Abidjan, man-made damage to the environment has been "a major contributing factor."

Despite popular images of steamy jungles, Africa, which is nearly as large as North America and Europe combined, is mostly desert or semiarid bushland. Much of the tropical forest of 100 years ago has been cut for fuel or lumber.

Eighty percent of Gambia, the small West African country made famous by Alex Haley's "Roots," was covered by forest in 1920. By 1966, trees covered only 40 percent and today they cover less than 10 percent.

Forests hold moisture in the soil and air. They act as barriers, creating wind patterns that bring rain, preventing erosion and halting the spread of bush fires like those that raged through much of West Africa last spring. All too often, cut-over forests erode into desert. Without trees, said Asif Shaikh, director of Energy Alternatives for Africa in Abidjan, "the topsoil becomes loose and the hot desert winds blow sand over the vegetation."

The Sahara is penetrating the countries of the Sahel, the Arabic word for "border of the desert," at the rate of three miles a year. "The prognosis is rather grave," said Abdou Salam Drabo, of the Interstate Committee to

Fight the Drought in the Sahel, which is based in Ouagadougou in Upper Volta. "There's not enough rain and not enough food. The desert is still advancing on us."

Even countries far from the Sahara risk loss of land to desert when rain is short and livestock too plentiful. For example, in Kenya, which has Africa's fastest-growing population, food production has not kept pace and livestock have increased beyond the capacity of the land during dry periods.

The continent's pasture land has been reduced by 25 percent in the last 20 years. Mauritania, one of the hardest hit countries, has lost 90 percent of its pasture since the 1970's.

150 Million Chronically Hungry

Outmoded habits that were relatively harmless when a small population was spread across ample arable soil are proving hard to break. Many farmers still set fires to clear the bush or to flush out game.

"How do you explain that the methods his father and grandfather used are destroying the land and the ecology?" asked an American forester in Upper Volta.

"Africans have made more changes in the last 75 years than most societies," added a Western farm economist in Ivory Coast. "But they are being asked to run faster all the time and that still may not be fast enough."

In the next six months, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization says, 22 countries may face famine to match that of the 1970's drought, which caused several hundred thousand deaths and made vast numbers homeless. Despite \$7.5 billion in international aid, the Sahel has yet to recover. Several countries in the region, such as war-damaged Chad, are more fragile than ever, aid organizations report.

United Nations experts added that 150 million Africans are chronically hungry and tens of millions suffer from thirst or contaminated water supplies. The Food and Agriculture Organization said five million tons of imported grain will be needed during the current growing season. In much of Africa, the rainy season does not begin until June or later, delaying the next possible harvest to August at the earliest.

Last weekend, the United States Agency for International Development approved 73,000 tons of food for six African countries — Chad, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Rwanda, Ghana, the Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe. Total American food aid for Africa is 187,000 tons for the current fiscal year. But Mr. Rotival of the United Nations said "the donor community has not been overly generous in helping us meet our responsibilities to the developing countries."

Even if widespread deaths are averted, drought is likely to mean that most African nations will not really be "developing" for years. "To have development, you need trade," Mr. Shaikh said. "And to have trade you need a surplus. There aren't many countries on this continent that are going to have a surplus anytime soon."

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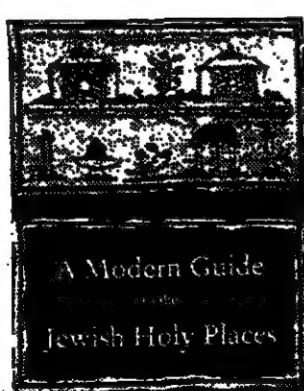


WITH PREJUDICE

by Alex Berlyne

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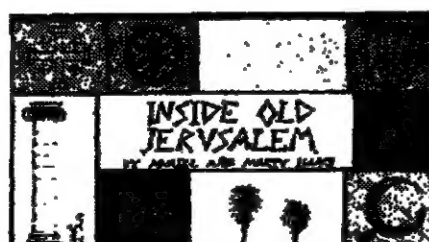
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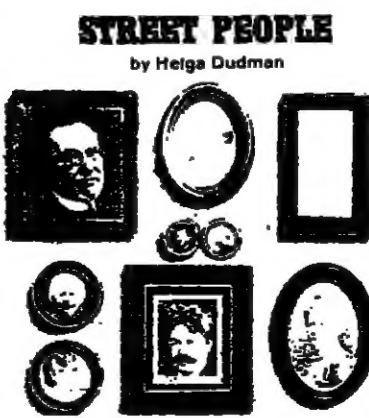


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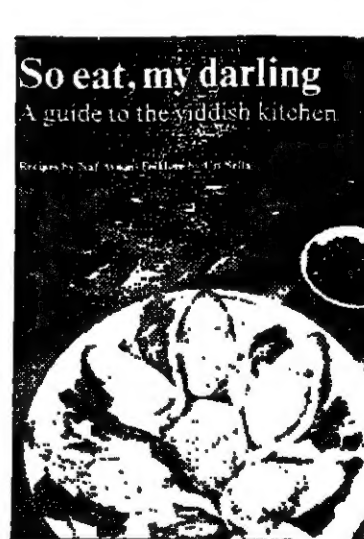


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The Nation

2,500 Ideas For Cutting Federal Fat

Its recommendations may ultimately be filed and forgotten, but the Grace commission study of Federal waste and wrong-headedness will certainly be remembered for its thoroughness. Summing up his panel's findings last week, J. Peter Grace, a New York executive with little use for bureaucrats, reported that "the Government is run horribly." Unless Washington abruptly mends its profligate ways and learns to say no to special interests, he said, by the year 2000 the Federal deficit will reach nearly \$2 trillion and interest on the national debt, \$1.5 trillion.

Altogether, the two-volume report of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, 18 months in the making, said that Federal spending could be reduced by as much as \$424.4 billion over three years if Washington followed the commission's advice. "No company I know of in this country except maybe I.B.M. could survive," said Mr. Grace, chairman of W.R. Grace &

Democrats in Congress might prefer to let the deficit stay a Republican, and a White House, problem.

Humming Along

Whatever the deleterious effects of high Federal deficits, they were hardly reflected in last week's economic reports. A moderate five-tenths of 1 percent increase in industrial production and a small two-tenths of 1 percent increase in retail sales, coupled with an insignificant rise of six-tenths of 1 percent in wholesale prices painted a picture of a decorously expanding economy with inflation respectably subdued.

Administration economists were jubilant; Democratic experts, respectful. Federal Reserve chairman Paul A. Volcker was mindful of the long view and the effect of Federal borrowing on interest rates. In a speech to businessmen in Florida on Friday, he gave White House proxies a tacit endorsement. Congress and the White House, he said, should act now to cut the 1985 deficit by \$50 billion; that is the figure Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, was recommending for a tax increase.

Nuclear Plant Gets a Flat 'No'

Never in the history of the nuclear-power industry had a generating plant been flatly refused a Federal operating license — until last week.

In a unanimous ruling, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's atomic safety and licensing board refused to issue a permit for a nearly completed \$3.35 billion power station owned by Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, the nation's largest nuclear utility. The panel, whose 413-page decision cited quality control failures including the "fraudulent" performance of a contractor, said the utility "has a very long record of noncompliances with N.R.C. requirements." A spokesman said the utility, which supplies electricity to Chicago and northern Illinois, hoped to persuade the agency to reverse itself. The denial, he said, has "got to be contingent upon the resolution of some problem or the supplying of some information."

An N.R.C. aide said Commonwealth Edison could ask the board to reconsider, take the case to a licensing appeal panel, or appeal eventually to the five-member N.R.C. itself. Other officials of the commission said they thought that mere inspections couldn't provide the assurances required by law that the construction work on the plant — the twin-reactor Byron Nuclear Power Station, near Rockford — had been satisfactory. The agency said that, among other things, an electrical contractor responsible for safety and control equipment "had a fraudulent and ineffective quality assurance program" that was being investigated by the Department of Justice.

Several groups, including the League of Women Voters, the Mississippi Alliance for the Environment in Rockford, and the DeKalb-area Alliance for Responsible Energy, had opposed the licensing. Jane Whicker, an attorney representing the groups, called the ruling "a tremendous victory for the public, for people concerned with quality assurance and for people concerned with the safe operation of nuclear power plants."

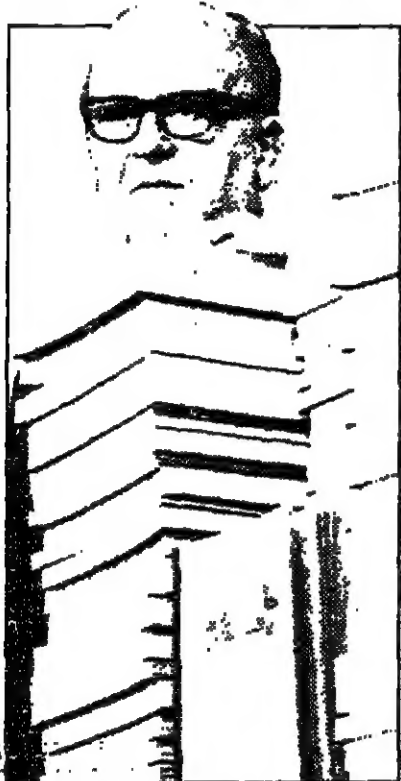
Detroit Police Quota Stands

In its challenge to affirmative action as a remedy for racial discrimination, the Reagan Administration has gotten little help from the Supreme Court. Last week, the Justices again declined to lend a hand. They refused without comment or dissent to hear a case involving a Detroit Police Department plan that reserves for blacks half the promotions to the rank of lieutenant.

The Detroit case was the latest the Administration has entered and the one in which it made its most explicit constitutional argument against quotas in hiring and promotion. The 14th Amendment rights of white people to "equal protection of the laws," the Justice Department argued in a friend-of-the-court brief filed last year, had been violated by the plan, which Detroit adopted voluntarily in 1974. The city was 50 percent black then, and 95 percent of the officers in its police force were white. It is 63 percent black now; the promotion plan was set to stay in place until 50 percent of the lieutenants are black.

In other hiring or seniority-rights cases, the Administration has asserted that race-conscious remedies for proven discrimination are bad policy and that they violated equal employment opportunity statutes. The High Court's view may become clearer later in the year, when it rules on a case involving the seniority rights of white firefighters in Memphis, Tenn., and the competing job claims of blacks hired later under an affirmative action plan.

Caroline Rand Herron
and Michael Wright



J. Peter Grace with copies of his panel's report last week.

Company, if it conducted its affairs as lackadaisically as the Government. The commission recommended, among other things, making Federal pension plans less generous, requiring the Pentagon to buy widely used equipment on a competitive basis, overhauling or junking Washington's banks of old, incompatible computers and making the Internal Revenue Service try harder to collect back taxes. To help Washington keep a closer watch on spending, the commission called for the creation of a new, tight-fisted central Office of Federal Management.

The disposition of most of the commission's 2,500-odd recommendations is up to Congress, which has not been disposed to drastic cost-cutting even when it's not an election year. Apparently sensitive to the tendency of Congressmen to be thin-skinned about such matters, the Grace panel rallied against Capitol Hill's affinity for pork-barrel public works, but at the last minute deleted from its final draft the names and hometowns of the more notable practitioners.

Strategy Time On the Deficit

On the budget President Reagan will send to Congress next month, the White House last week got down to the hard part — whether to do something, do nothing or try to play down the prospect of another huge deficit — \$180 billion. After days of meetings, loggersheads were still loggerheads, this time on the latest proposed solution: a bipartisan Presidential commission that would ponder the problem during the election year but report after Election Day.

As in years past, part of the difficulty in reaching agreement has been Mr. Reagan's preference for cutting spending over raising taxes; yesterday, Administration sources said he has told his close advisers he has decided against major new taxes. Part has been what Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, called "a number of extremely-held views" among those close advisers about the political risks of economic moves in an election year.

Not that appointing a commission, which Mr. Reagan is said still to be weighing, would be risk-free. On the economic side, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan is reportedly against the notion on the ground that taxes would be recommended anyway. As for the politics, the Administration has used the device successfully before, on Social Security and a basing mode for the MX missile. This time, however, some White House officials are worried that

Presidential Commission Reports on the 'Sad Truth' About Malnutrition

A Proliferation of Opinions On the Question of Hunger

By ROBERT PEAR

WASHINGTON — If the Presidential commission studying hunger in America had denied the existence of a problem, it would have contradicted the evidence to be seen at soup kitchens across the country. If it had found a problem of major proportions, it would have embarrassed President Reagan.

For those reasons, skeptics said, the commission delivered a painstakingly cautious verdict: The "sad truth" is that "there is hunger in America," as the term is commonly defined. But the hunger is not "rampant" or "widespread," cannot be precisely measured and was not caused by the budget cuts adopted by Congress at Mr. Reagan's request, it said.

The nutritional well-being of the American people has improved since 1967, when the Field Foundation sent out a team of physicians who reported that children were dying from hunger and disease caused by malnutrition. But the politics of hunger has not changed so much.

On one side are the antipoverty groups and advocacy organizations, such as the Food Research and Action Center and the Children's Defense Fund, which deplore any cutbacks in Federal food assistance. An important figure on the opposite side of the debate is Senator Jesse Helms, the conservative North Carolina Republican, who often expresses alarm over waste, fraud and abuse in the food stamp program. As chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, he has as much authority over Federal food assistance as any member of Congress.

The Reagan Administration appears to share all of Mr. Helms's skepticism about the programs, but Mr. Helms has proposed bigger cutbacks in spending than the Administration. Senator Bob Dole, a Republican from the farm state of Kansas, has been a pivotal participant in the debate. He is chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Nutrition, and the Republican-controlled Senate tends to follow his lead on Federal food programs. He has defended the programs against further cuts, saying the poor have already borne their share. But Mr. Dole has also lashed out at Democrats trying to exploit the hunger issue. The "hunger critics," he said, seldom offer constructive ideas. "They are, by and large, liberal Democrats who will always be anti-Reagan," he said.

Farmers and trade associations such as the Food Marketing Institute, which represents supermarket retailers and wholesalers, have generally supported Federal programs designed to increase the food-buying power of poor people.

Moderate Republicans such as Representative James M. Jeffords of Vermont and Senator John C. Danforth of Missouri have also been an important part of the bipartisan coalition supporting food programs. Mr. Danforth, an Episcopal minister, serves on the board of Bread for the World, a Christian anti-hunger group that has documented the effects of the last three years of cutbacks in Federal food assistance. With support from numerous church groups, speaking through a coalition known as Interfaith Action for Economic Justice, liberal politicians have sought to define hunger as a moral issue.

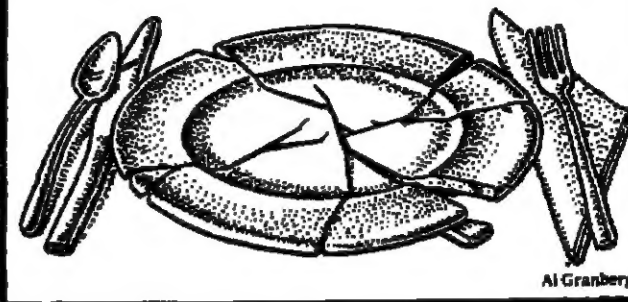
President Nixon defined the issue in just such

Federal food assistance programs (fiscal year 1983)

Food stamps	Spending (in millions of dollars)	Number of recipients (in millions)
School lunch	\$12,005	21.6
School breakfast	2,358	23.2
Child care	339	3.4
Summer food for children	322	0.9
Special supplemental food*	93	1.4
Surplus commodities	1,130	2.5
	2,250	Not available

*for women, infants and children

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture



Al Granberg

terms 14 years ago, when he addressed the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health. He said the United States must accept malnutrition as a "national responsibility" because "there is a moral imperative: Our national conscience requires it." He went on to say, "I not only accept the responsibility — I claim the responsibility" for feeding people.

That attitude differs from the policy of the Reagan Administration, which emphasizes the responsibility of charities and local officials to help the Federal Government feed the poor.

Democrats have allowed the debate to revolve around statistical questions: How many millions of people are hungry? Is the evidence "anecdotal?" Is the problem confined to pockets of poverty, or is it widespread? However, Marshall L. Matz, who served as general counsel to the old Senate Select Committee on Nutrition, says: "The fundamental question is not how many are hungry, but whose responsibility is it to feed them? The key word is responsibility."

both food stamps and free school lunches available to households with incomes as much as 30 percent above the poverty line because it wanted to be sure they too would have enough to eat.

Kevin R. Hopkins, director of the White House Office of Policy Information, says that in these and other social welfare programs, "aid has been redirected to those most in need," and he cites Census Bureau reports to show that "a greater proportion of the truly needy are receiving aid under President Reagan." But Democrats point out that the cutbacks in these programs have been proportionally greater than in other programs. That is the basis for their charge that Mr. Reagan's policies have been unfair.

The chairman of the President's commission, J. Clayburn La Force Jr., declared last week that hunger was "a real and significant problem throughout our nation." In view of such findings, Mr. Matz predicted that hunger would become "the cutting edge of the fairness issue in the 1984 campaign."

Klansmen and Nazis Now Face Civil Rights Charges

New Trial Over Death Of Carolina Protesters

By JOHN MONK

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — On Nov. 3, 1979, five members or supporters of the Communist Workers Party were killed in a gun battle with Ku Klux Klan and American Nazi Party members on the streets of Greensboro.

The years since the shootout have been full of controversy over, among other things, the lack of convictions in the case and unresolved charges that government agents or informers were somehow involved. Civil rights groups have been pitted against the Federal Government, the press against the judiciary.

Last week, the latest chapter opened in a tiny courtroom here in Winston-Salem. Jury selection began in the Federal trial of six Ku Klux Klan and three American Nazi Party members. The nine have been charged with conspiring to violate the civil rights of participants in the 1979 anti-Klan rally that was staged near a predominantly black housing project and had been authorized by the Greensboro city government.

District Judge Thomas A. Flannery barred the public and the press from the courtroom before he began questioning prospective jurors to see if they had been adversely influenced by pretrial publicity. The publishers of North Carolina's four largest newspapers promptly sent their lawyers into court to try to have prospective jury members examined openly. On Thursday morning, Judge Flannery denied the newspapers' request. Later in the day, an appeals court halted the closed questioning pending a hearing scheduled for tomorrow. It isn't known when a jury will be selected for the trial, which is expected to last at least three months.

The press has been a significant part of the case from the start. Television cameras vividly captured much of the gun battle. In the tapes, which were broadcast on network news shows, one Klansman is seen firing what is believed to have been the first shot in the air. Another Klansman is later seen running down a sidewalk, firing two pistols in the direction of demonstrators. An-



A wounded anti-Klan demonstrator in Greensboro, N.C., with armed friend during clash in 1979.

other tape shows several men standing behind a blue car, firing rifles and shotguns.

In documents prepared for the trial, prosecutors said they would set out to prove that Klansmen and Nazis had fired the first 11 shots. "Six people had been killed by Klan/Nazi fire before any demonstrator returned fire in self-defense," a Government brief says. Five of the nine defendants in the latest trial were defendants in a 23-week trial in state court in Greensboro in 1980. Then, an all-white jury acquitted all the defendants of murder and rioting charges.

By the trial's end, there were claims that two undercover agents had infiltrated the local Klan and Nazi organizations. Witnesses said that Edward W. Dawson, who said in statements out of court that he had been working for the Greensboro police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, had helped organize and lead the heavily armed Klansmen and Nazis to the site of the gun battle.

Jurors interviewed after that trial said they thought the Klan and Nazis had acted in self-de-

fense. "Something is wrong," editorialized The Charlotte Observer at the time. "Surely, some laws were violated. Surely somebody was guilty of something. But so far no one has been found guilty of anything."

In March 1982, a Federal grand jury investigation got under way. On April 1983, it handed down a 14-count indictment against the nine men now on trial; one of the defendants is Mr. Dawson. The Federal inquiry went on so long that it too became an object of controversy.

Some civil rights and religious groups — including the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Council of Churches of Christ — have called for the appointment of a special prosecutor, saying the Government couldn't be trusted to investigate itself thoroughly. In addition, relatives and associates of the five people killed in 1979 have filed a Federal civil suit, accusing law officers of conspiring with the Klan and Nazis to plan and then cover up the shootings. That suit is set for trial in August and seeks \$48 million.

New Philips Strategy in Electronics

After a drubbing by Japan in video sales, the Dutch giant is looking to joint ventures.

By JOHN TAGLIABUE

EINDHOVEN, THE NETHERLANDS — TWELVE years ago, when Philips introduced the world's first video cassette recorder, it confidently expected to dominate this very promising new market.

That hasn't happened, although the market has indeed turned out to be promising. Thousands upon thousands of the recorders have been sold and they are becoming as commonplace as the television sets to which they are attached. But nearly all the machines are Japanese-made. Very few carry the Philips label, even in Europe, where Philips N.V. is the largest electronics manufacturer.

Its machines have simply been swept aside in the marketplace. Even its sophisticated V2000 model has failed to win more than 10 percent of European sales, although Philips invested \$250 million in a new factory near Vienna in a last-ditch effort to stop the Japanese on its home ground.

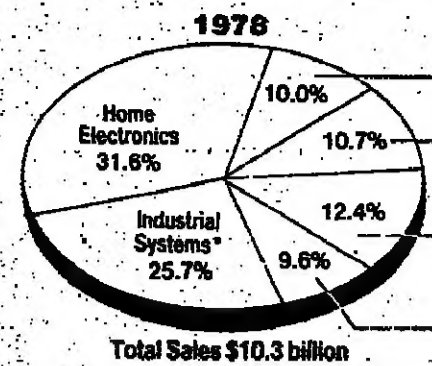
The drubbing by the Japanese in video cassette recorders isn't Philips's only setback. Rising American competition in sales of computers, automated office equipment and semiconductor is also cutting into the company's European sales, which produced roughly two-thirds of Philips's approximately \$14 billion in 1983 revenue. That has prompted a historic switch in the way Philips does business, not only in the video cassette recorder field, but also for its range of other home electronics products, telecommunications equipment and high-tech industrial systems.

For the first time in its 93 years, the Dutch-based electronics giant is shifting from an emphasis on sales of its own products to a greater reliance on joint ventures with other companies. In part, the new ventures are making Philips a European salesman for

The Changing Mix At Philips

In Products...

Sales by division as a percent of total sales



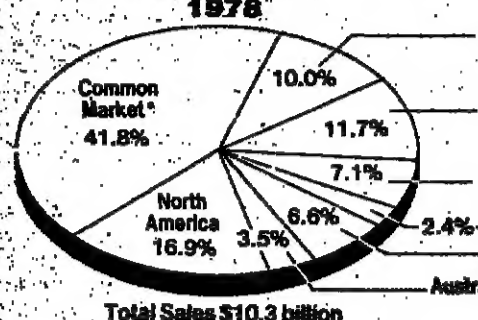
Total Sales \$10.3 billion

*Includes office, cable, defense, telecommunications and scientific and medical instruments.

**Includes circuits, picture tubes, plastics, metal components.

And Geographical Distribution

Sales by country area as a percent of total sales



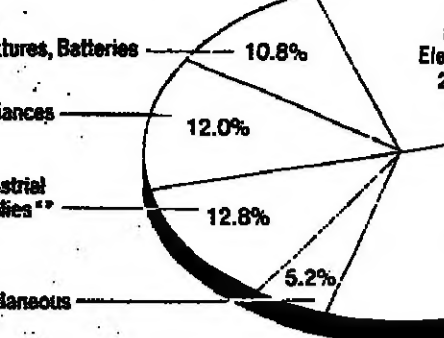
Total Sales \$10.3 billion

*Excluding Netherlands

Note: Dollar figures translated from guilders at current rates.

Philips' compact disc player

1982



Total Sales \$13.6 billion

American and Japanese products. But Philips is also joining forces with European companies to try to best the Japanese and the Americans in high-technology research.

The stakes are high. If the new strategy doesn't work, Philips could lose its domination of the European market, on which it depends for survival, even though sales by the North American Philips Corporation, the United States unit, are rising — to nearly \$3 billion annually from about \$1 billion in 1975.

"In the end, technology will win out," said Wisse Dekker, the stocky, 58-year-old Philips chairman. "You cannot build a dike and keep it out." Mr. Dekker, who has been chairman for two years, had tried the dike approach as a leader of an angry European effort last spring to erect trade barriers that would keep out Japanese video cassette recorders. But that effort collapsed, and in recent weeks he has put into effect the new joint-venture strategy with these announcements:

• Far from fighting the Japanese on video cassette recorders, Philips will manufacture in Europe the popular VHS system developed by the Victor Company of Japan, although Mr. Dekker vowed to keep up some production of the V2000. Other European electronics companies have made similar arrangements with the Japanese, including Thomson-Brandt, the nationalized French manufacturer, and Telefunken, its West German subsidiary. They, too, signed on with Victor to make and sell its video cas-

sette recorders.

• The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in its first major venture abroad, signed on Philips to market A.T.&T.'s sophisticated digital telephone switching system. Digital communications is a technology in which Philips and other European electronics companies lag. The joint venture recognizes Philips's marketing prowess in Europe, and Philips executives have expressed the hope that the A.T.&T. arrangement will be expanded to include other products.

• Philips will increase its stake in Grundig of West Germany, which is Europe's second-largest electronics company, behind Philips. Once that's done, Philips will take over management of Grundig on April 1 — if the West German Government's cartel office doesn't object. Philips now owns 24.5 percent of Grundig. It says the new arrangement would give it the market share and economies of scale that it needs to compete more effectively against non-Europeans, especially the Japanese.

• Philips and C.I.T.-Alcatel, the French electronics company, will pool resources to develop microwave transmission systems and other high-technology products in competition with the Japanese and the Americans. The arrangement stretches the resources that Philips is now devoting to research — more than \$1.2 billion a year, or 7 percent of its revenue.

The keystone of Mr. Dekker's new joint-venture strategy appears to be the A.T.&T. deal. It gives Philips a strong product in a growing competition with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, which spent nearly \$1 billion to develop its System 12 digital phone exchange and has a strong marketing presence in Europe. A.T.&T. didn't, until the Philips arrangement.

But the A.T.&T. deal, and the new Philips strategy in general, is not without its European critics. Resistance is bubbling within the Common Market, for example, where a protracted antitrust battle is being

waged to prevent I.B.M. from snatching a commanding share of emerging new computer and telecommunications business. Government officials in several Common Market countries have bitterly charged that the Philips pact with A.T.&T. simply implants another "fifth column" in Europe's midst, shutting out European manufacturers.

Mr. Dekker, who spent most of his 36 years at Philips stationed in the Far East, rejects that view, contending that the company's efforts to forge European alliances, such as plans to develop microwave transmission systems or cellular mobile radio systems with C.I.T.-Alcatel, are no less intense than the quest for trans-Atlantic ties, which he says "may act as a sort of catalyst" in Europe. "If it is a matter of European technology," he adds, "then better to channel it into Europe through a European company, than the other way around."

According to Mr. Dekker, Philips was counting on further cooperation with A.T.&T. in areas like microprocessor technology and electronic office equipment, where Philips faces tough competition from European, American and Japanese competitors, or in developing products for future telecommunications systems, like videotex, that are planned throughout Europe to carry voice, video and data services into households.

But the announcement last month that A.T.&T. would take a 25 percent stake in Olivetti, a major Philips competitor in the office machine business, with an option to raise it to 40 percent after four years, soured those prospects. As a result of the Olivetti deal, the chance for wider cooperation, according to Gerrit Jeeft, the Philips management board member for telecommunications and computer products, "has become very remote."

Moreover, as Philips's video recorder troubles indicate, there is little to suggest that pressure will ease on the important market for consumer products, like radios, televisions and high-fidelity equipment, which account for 27 percent of the company's sales. Together with Sony, Philips established a world standard for the compact disc, the pancake-sized, long-playing records that use Philips's laser-tipped recording technology. But Philips was stunned by the price-aggressiveness that Japanese companies displayed when they introduced the product in the United States.

Despite the American and Japanese competition, Philips's earnings remain robust, in part as a result of a four-year cost-cutting program that has closed 50 factories in Europe and has eliminated 30,000 jobs, roughly 10 percent of the company's worldwide work force. In the first three quarters of last year, net income rose 10 percent from the year-earlier level, to \$113.8 million, on a 4.5 percent rise in sales, to \$10.03 billion. In the United States, the earnings of North American Philips swelled more than 30 percent, to \$58.6 million, on a 15 percent sales increase, to \$2.6 billion. Part of that growth came from a new push into office automation. The consumer electronics division is in the midst of a turnaround attempt in the United States, after having lost \$13.9 million in 1982 on \$1 billion in sales.

The American subsidiary has long used the strategy that Mr. Dekker is now applying in Europe, according to Philips officials. Only 20 percent of its products are manufactured within a Philips subsidiary; many of the rest are the products of other companies, sold under the Philips name.

G.M.'s Overhaul: A Return to Basics

By JOHN HOLUSHA

DETROIT — In 1921, Alfred P. Sloan Jr. faced a difficult problem. The fledgling General Motors Corporation could not match the Ford Motor Company in producing small, economical cars. And the products it turned out were plagued with poor quality and a confusing overlap of models.

Mr. Sloan, G.M.'s chairman, decided to reorganize the company to produce, as he said at the time, "a line of cars in each price area, from the lowest price up to one for a strictly high-grade" model. Moreover, he decreed that there should be "no duplication by the corporation" in each of the auto market's price and size segments.

For decades, G.M. adhered to the dictums laid down by Mr. Sloan and it grew into the largest manufacturing corporation in the world. But in the last decade, under intense pressure to improve fuel efficiency, G.M. has produced a series of look-alike cars, ones that muted the historic distinctions between the company's auto lines and confused potential buyers. And as each division tried to become the equivalent of a full-line auto company, the lines blurred further. Chevrolet, traditionally G.M.'s premier small-car division, began to sell cars as large as the biggest Buick, while

Cadillac, historically the company's large, luxury car division, sold a subcompact.

The results of that policy are still coming in, but one fact has emerged clearly: The auto industry has rebounded in the last year and G.M. has, too, but the company's small cars are, once again, a major problem.

And the solution, once again, is dramatic and strikingly similar to the basic G.M. plan announced by the company's patriarch in the 20's — though the enemy now is Japan, not Ford.

G.M.'s current chairman, Roger B. Smith, announced last week that the company will consolidate all of G.M.'s engineering, manufacturing and marketing operations — over a still to be determined period of years — into two new umbrella groups: one for large cars, which will include the Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac divisions, and one for small cars, meaning Chevrolet, Pontiac and G.M. of Canada. He intends to rebuild G.M.'s small car markets, in part by restoring some of the individuality of G.M. lines that Mr. Sloan insisted upon years ago. "The customer is going to see more distinction in products," said Mr. Smith.

The man who, along with Mr. Smith, must pull this off is Lloyd E. Reuss, the 47-year-old former manager of G.M.'s Buick division, who

has drawn the company's toughest assignment as head of the new small car group. He "has been given one of the biggest corporate jobs in this half of the century," said Martin L. Anderson, director of the Future of the Automobile Program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Smith's decision to overhaul key operations at the giant auto company was in large part inevitable. Although G.M. is expected to report record profits of about \$4 billion for 1983, the company's total car sales last year of 4.05 million remain well below the 5 million-plus peaks of the late 1970's. Moreover, G.M.'s overall improvement masks a steady deterioration of its lower priced lines. The Chevrolet division, which held 20.8 percent of the total American car market in 1978, accounted for only 14.8 percent in 1983. Pontiac, which had 7.9 percent of the market in 1978, was down to 6 percent in 1983.

"Chevrolet lost a pile of money last year despite a good year over all, and the company is stuck with a lot of small cars that don't work," said Maryann N. Keller, an analyst and investment manager at Vilas-Fischer Associates. The new plan, she said, "is a fundamental recognition that a small car is not a shrunken big car. The alternative would have been a state of slow, steady deterioration at Chevrolet and Pontiac."

Mr. Reuss faces a formidable chal-

lenge in trying to make the small car group successful. Mr. Anderson said his research indicates that Chevrolet and Pontiac are currently losing money on all car models smaller than the mid-size Chevrolet Celebrity and Pontiac 6000 models. American auto executives say it is impossible to make money on smaller cars because of the price levels set by Japanese imports.

If he fails, G.M.'s historic domination of the American car market will be in serious jeopardy, since selling younger buyers Chevrolets and Pontiacs and trading them up to Oldsmobiles, Buicks and Cadillacs as they grow older and wealthier has been the company's basic strategy since the 1920's. Without a recovery in the sales — and profits — of small cars, Mr. Smith is not likely to join Mr. Sloan in the archives of corporate history as one of the giants of General Motors, and Mr. Reuss's skyrocketing career would probably sputter out short of the top of the auto company.

While Mr. Reuss charts his course, G.M.'s short-term solution to the small car problem is already in place. The company plans to market as many as 250,000 subcompacts a year from its joint venture with Toyota Motor Corporation in California. It had also planned to import 200,000 subcompacts from the Isuzu Motor Company and 90,000 mini-compacts from the Suzuki Motor Compa-

ny, all to be sold as Chevrolets starting with the 1985 model year. The continuation of restrictions on imports from Japan will probably force some modification of these plans, but the pattern is set.

None of the car division's model line-up will change substantially for several years because of the long lead time in the auto industry, but analysts expect that in the latter part of the decade, larger cars will be sold primarily by the Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac divisions of the large car group while Chevrolet and Pontiac will concentrate on the products of the small car group. Analysts also anticipate an effort to consolidate G.M.'s dealers by encouraging "dualing," so that today's Chevrolet dealer would eventually have large Oldsmobiles to sell in addition to smaller Chevrolets.

The reorganization set in motion last week will eventually eliminate the current Fisher Body and Assembly divisions, which have confusing and overlapping responsibilities in manufacturing, and will reduce the roles of the five automobile divisions — Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac — to sales and marketing organizations within the new large and small car groups. The production plants and engineering staffs of Fisher, Assembly and the five car divisions will be divided among the two new groups.

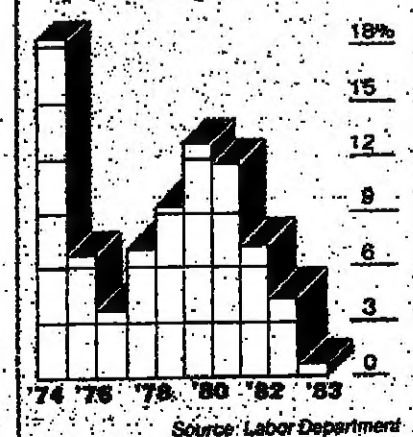
WEEK IN BUSINESS

'83 Producer Prices Hit 20-Year Low

Inflation at the producer level during 1983 rose by the smallest increment in 20 years, thanks to a 10 percent drop in gasoline prices and a 15.8 percent decline in heating oil. December's increase of two-tenths of 1 percent in the Producer Price Index left the indicator up only six-tenths of 1 percent for the year, compared with a 3.7 percent rise in 1982 and a 7.1 percent jump in 1981. It was the lowest since a five-tenths of 1 percent rise in 1964. But the bad news was that beef prices are surging — rising 6.3 percent in December alone, the largest jump in three-and-a-half years, and economists fear that the effects of last summer's drought will continue pushing meat prices up. In other economic news, the Government said that American businesses plan to increase their spending on new plants and equipment by 9.4 percent this year, the largest increase since 1977; industrial production — the output of the nation's mines, factories and utilities — rose a modest five-tenths of 1 percent in December, while retail sales edged up a mere one-tenth of 1 percent.

The uninspiring reports late in the week on retail sales and industrial production pushed a falling stock market even lower, as investors grew concerned about the sustainability of the recovery. The Dow Jones industrial average fell more than 16 points

Whipping Inflation
December to December change in the Producer Price Index for finished goods



Source: Labor Department

during the week, closing at 1,270.10. But what was bad for stocks was good for bonds. The credit markets had one of their best days in weeks, as prices rose and rates fell in response to indications that the economy was slowing down. Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve reported a \$500 million jump in M-1, the basic measure of the nation's money supply.

Made in Mexico and Japan. Ford Motor announced plans to build a \$500 million auto assembly plant in Hermosillo, Mexico, which at completion

would produce 130,000 cars a year and bring \$280 million of foreign currency into Mexico. Though the company would not comment on the type of car to be built, industry analysts said it would be a subcompact designed by Toyota Kogyo, Ford's Japanese affiliate, with most major parts coming from Japan. The plant, they said, represented Ford's effort to stay competitive in the small car market, which has been dominated by the Japanese. The United Auto Workers bristled.

Made in U.S.A. and Japan. Honda of Japan said it will spend \$240 million to expand its Marysville, Ohio, plant. By 1988, the company hopes to be producing 300,000 vehicles a year and employ 2,500 workers — an addition of 500 jobs.

After failing to persuade the F.T.C. to stop the General Motors-Toyota joint venture to produce a subcompact car in California, Chrysler took matters into its own hands and filed a lawsuit in Federal District Court. The No. 3 car maker charged that the venture would have a "devastating effect on competition" in the United States.

Texaco won control of Getty Oil at \$125 a share, and could pay as much as \$9.9 billion for the entire company — the largest corporate takeover ever. After securing the purchase of

11.8 percent of Getty stock owned by the J. Paul Getty Museum, Texaco closed a deal early last week with Gordon P. Getty, trustee of the Sarah C. Getty Trust, for purchase of the trust's 40.2 percent interest. With \$2 percent of Getty stock, Texaco then offered to buy the remaining shares for the same price. Still miffed, however, was Pennzoil, which sued to make Getty honor an agreement promising Pennzoil an option to buy 8 million Getty shares at \$10 each. Such an option would give Pennzoil an immediate \$120 million profit.

Murdoch Nixes Kerkorian. Rupert Murdoch's interest in Warner Communications appears to have made life difficult for Kirk Kerkorian, who owns 50.1 percent of MGM/UA Entertainment. Mr. Kerkorian had made an offer to buy the remaining stake in MGM/UA for about \$17 a share, or \$452.2 million, but withdrew the offer, noting that the price may not be adequate in light of the "markedly higher values" the investment community has recently placed on motion picture companies.

Miscellaneous. Production problems involving Coleco's Adam computer will produce a fourth-quarter loss for the company. Yet officials said Coleco would report a profit for the whole year as well as for the first quarter.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED JANUARY 13, 1984

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
ATT Wt	16,986,400	18 1/2	- 1/2
ATT	11,093,600	65 1/2	- 1/2
Texaco	9,792,200	37 1/2	+ 1/4
Unocal	6,519,300	35 1/2	+ 1/4
Gulf Oil	5,175,600	49 1/2	+ 2 1/2
N Seml	5,013,900	18 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	4,935,700	119	- 4 1/2
Getty	4,781,800	117 1/2	+13 1/2
Exxon	4,169,900	37 1/2	+ 1/2
Gul Wst	4,041,300	31 1/2	- 1/2
Baxl Tr	4,014,900	22 1/2	- 2 1/2
Comds	3,778,000	14 1/2	- 6 1/2
Mer Ly	3,715,600	34 1/2	- 1 1/2
G M Pk	3,442,100	77 1/2	- 1 1/2
Hw Mt	3,346,600	42	- 1/2

MARKET DIARY

Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
1,066	963	2,269	213	44
Prev. Week	1,675	368	193	36

VOLUME

(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	516,596,300	998,525,012
Same Per. 1983	473,508,620	960,248,060

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

High	Low	Last	Change
114.1	112.4	112.6	-1.33

New York Stock Exchange

Indust	Transp	Util	Finance	Composite
114.1	100.3	48.1	97.5	97.9
112.4	99.1	47.6	96.7	96.4
112.6	99.2	47.8	96.8	96.5
-1.33	-0.81	-0.28	-0.93	-1.05

Standard & Poor's

400 Indust	191.1	187.4	187.9	-2.70
20 Transp	31.7	31.0	31.0	-0.63
40 Util	69.2	68.3	69.0	-0.21
40 Financial	18.9	18.5	18.5	-0.29
500 Stocks	169.5	166.6	167.0	-2.26

Dow Jones

30 Indust	1295.4	1262.9	1270.1	-16.54
20 Transp	617.0	599.9	602.9	-8.53
15 Util	136.2	132.4	134.3	-0.83
65 Comb	517.2	504.7	507.7	-6.28

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED JAN. 13, 1984

(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
DomeP	2,004,000	3-1/16	- 1/4
WangB	1,530,800	35	- 1 1/2
EchoB	1,384,100	7	...
Vrbtm	1,183,800	16 1/2	+ 1/2
Amdhl	1,021,600	18 1/2	- 1/2
TexAir	865,100	8	+ 1 1/2
InstSy	840,400	3 1/2	...
PetLew	800,500	11 1/2	+ 1/2
IntBk wt	793,400	2 1/2	+ 1/2
ChmpH	720,700	5 1/2	+ 1/2

MARKET DIARY

Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
451	359	919	63	12
Prev. Week	184	909	47	8

VOLUME

(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	38,377,285	70,675,200
Same Per. 1983	48,475,960	100,415,935

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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A Military Solution

In a rueful backward glance at Vietnam, Gen. Maxwell Taylor once remarked, "Until we know the enemy and know our allies and know ourselves, we'd better keep out of this dirty kind of business." It's an apt text for weighing the wisdom of the proposals now offered by the Kissinger commission on Central America.

Agreed. Central America isn't Vietnam. But the tocsin sounded by the Kissinger panel report has a familiar, martial ring.

Why is Central America important? Because, the commission declares, "Our credibility worldwide is involved. The triumph of hostile forces in what the Soviet Union calls the 'strategic rear' of the United States would be read as a sign of U.S. impotence."

The same fears about impotence and credibility were the stuff of a thousand speeches justifying American involvement for a generation in the lost war in Indochina.

And now, as if on cue, the Reagan Administration is preparing to ask for \$250 million in more military aid for El Salvador, quadruple the current figure. So it is plain that what matters most about the Kissinger panel's recommendations isn't its human rights trimmings or its grab bag of economic proposals, no matter how generous. What matters most is that the bipartisan commission endorses pouring more arms and advisers into another regional civil war.

Arms alone won't make Central America whole, nor have three years of militarization brought it nearer to peace. There are other paths to explore, and it would be simple prudence to weigh real choices. What, to begin with, do we know of our enemies?

Enemy No. 1 is Nicaragua, depicted in most sections of the Kissinger report as irredeemably Marxist-Leninist. But the commission is, ultimately, equivocal about whether the United States can tolerate that. It says there "could" be a comprehensive regional settlement that "would not imply the liquidation of the Sandinista Government or the for-

mal abandonment of its revolutionary ideals, but only that it submit itself to the legitimizing test of free elections."

So why not spell this out? Why not use the incentive of a settlement to bargain for verifiable security guarantees? Such guarantees would make impossible the external assistance that the commission claims Nicaragua is giving to Enemy No. 2, the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Senator Moynihan, having met with the Managua Marxists, urges such a test of their realism, and his judgment is as expert, and as anti-Communist, as that of any commission member. Nor is Mr. Moynihan alone in his skepticism about depending on weapons to stop the guerrillas in El Salvador.

The commission says that 37,000 Salvadoran troops are not enough to prevail over 6,000 armed rebels. It favors a 10-to-1 Government edge and figures that \$400 million in military aid will break the stalemate. But El Salvador's Catholic Archbishop thinks that half the weapons will end up in the hands of guerrillas, and that adding more weapons will simply increase an appalling level of violence while reducing chances for a settlement.

What, after all, feeds the Salvadoran insurgency? It is a cycle of violence that the Government has been unable to control because, among other things, some of its military commanders are implicated in death squad murders. The overriding goal of U.S. policy for El Salvador should be to break that cycle and give an ill-used people new choices. The Kissinger panel says as much in arguing that any military aid ought to be conditioned, and seriously, on human rights and social progress in El Salvador.

Alas, even that recommendation is blunted by a tricky dissent from the commission's chairman, of all people. Mr. Kissinger and two other commissioners argue that if a choice must be made, defending human rights means less than fighting Marxism-Leninism. That's a policy all right, but it ignores what Maxwell Taylor learned at hard cost. It's the way to turn a second-rate challenge into a first-rate calamity.

to keep her from the home's delinquents. "Unusual, yes; cruel, no," he said. "She has been told to go to her room, as society requires of her, until she tells the truth."

Finally, a higher court saw the futility of the proceedings and ordered Amy released. The case against the stepfather was dismissed for lack of evidence, though he must still deal with his military superiors and perhaps a medical society board. Amy is home now with her mother, trying to recover from two traumas, the second inflicted on her in the name of protecting her.

What conclusions are possible? Is the reporting law mindlessly harsh? No. It was part of a nationwide reform, aimed at glib professionals who covered up blatant cases of abuse. The case doesn't demonstrate a need to reverse those laws, but does show a need for attention.

As word gets around that prosecution is likely, fewer child abusers will seek the help they need. The test will be to prevent misguided professional cover-ups without encouraging even more damaging family cover-ups.

The ultimate lesson may be that statutes alone can't protect children. That takes a certain amount of sensitivity by people like the judge and prosecutor in this case.

If only they had paused in their relentless zeal long enough to ask, "Are we helping this child? Aren't we driving this law counter to its purpose?" Had they done so, they would have done more good for law, and less harm to Amy.

Act, the 1965 Voting Rights Act and the 1968 Fair Housing Act brought the "dream" of equality closer.

But it's still a dream. In the 80's, one-third of all blacks live below the poverty line. Almost half of black families are headed by women, which means those families tend to be poor. The unemployment rate for blacks is twice that for whites. Black median income is 55 percent of white median income — exactly the same ratio that was recorded in 1960.

Nonetheless, the movement has built into it the means to realize the dream. Then and now, the Voting Rights Act generates and regenerates power. There were 103 black elected officials in 1964. Now there are 5,606. Black mayors lead four of the ten largest cities and 21 blacks now sit in Congress. One of Dr. King's aides, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, seeks the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Next year, Dr. King's birthday will be the occasion for the first national holiday honoring a black person. Just 15 years ago, even achieving such a symbol of equality would have sounded like a dream. Now the task is to achieve the reality.

Amy's Story

How did a 12-year-old victim of sex abuse become the only one locked up after the start of legal proceedings designed to protect children? That's the story of Amy, who spent eight days in solitary confinement at the order of a California court. It bears study.

Amy was living a normal life in Fairfield, Calif., with her mother and stepfather, an Air Force doctor. Last summer her mother, finding her unusually withdrawn, asked what was wrong. It was her stepfather, Amy said — he had been fondling her. Confronted, the stepfather confessed and quickly agreed he needed professional help and went to a therapist.

He was vaguely aware that California law, like laws of all states, requires therapists to report known or suspected abuse to child protective agencies. He didn't know that California is among 12 states that require those agencies to report to law enforcement officials. (New York and other states allow it.) Had he gone first to a lawyer instead of a therapist, his lawyer might well have sought the district attorney's cooperation in a program of diversion from criminal courts.

The Solano County district attorney's office, however, started a criminal case, and Amy was the key witness. She refused to testify. Why? Her home and family were in jeopardy. By one account, she hoped that her fractured family could be reunited.

Six times the deputy district attorney demanded her testimony and six times she refused. A judge ordered her confined in the county juvenile home between court appearances. Her confinement was humane, the prosecutor said, and solitary only

The Dream Lives

Next year, this day, January 15, will officially become a national holiday. Official or not, it's a fit day to reflect on the death, and life, of Martin Luther King Jr., who would have been 55 years old today.

That his life was ended by an assassin's bullet is another tragic reminder of the often-violent consequences that flow from freedom in America. That his dream of racial equality remains alive is evidence of a continuing commitment to press the nation to live up to its founding principles.

When Dr. King rose to national prominence during the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott of 1955, the promise of liberty and justice for all remained painfully remote. Blacks lagged far behind in employment, income and education.

What arose then, in the late 50's and early 60's, was a civil rights movement in which whites and blacks joined to affirm the right to vote, to equal education opportunity, a fair chance to compete for jobs and housing and to live their everyday lives free of demeaning distinctions between "colored" and "white."

Dr. King became a voice for the morality of the civil rights movement and its commitment to nonviolence. His "dream" stirred a nation's conscience. The passage of the 1964 Civil Rights

Letters

The Void Filled by Citizen Jackson

To the Editor:

Volunteerism and private initiative on the part of citizens, if considered symptomatic of a democratic society within, are equally valid in their dealings with other societies without.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson went to Syria as a private person, saw President Assad and obtained the release of Navy Lieut. Robert Goodman. President Reagan saw fit to congratulate Mr. Jackson because he did not want to quarrel with success, as if success is the touchstone of everything and that was all that mattered in the episode. You (editorial Jan. 4) saw fit even to deride the success of Mr. Jackson on the score that it undermined the authority of the President. Your comment is specious, if not morbid.

Even if Mr. Jackson had returned without Goodman, his trip to Syria would be very significant because it questioned the arrogance of states in general in reducing their citizens, like Goodman, to pawns in their power games of strategic moves and trade-offs, and it strengthened the precedent of the right of citizens to intervene in international politics in the name of humanity.

The armories of professional diplomacy of states, particularly the superpowers, are singularly bereft of consideration of humanity when they virulently pursue their geopolitical interests. It is citizens like Ramsey Clark, as in the Iran hostage situation, and Mr. Jackson who provide the possibility of real breakthroughs in the glowering confrontation between states, whether in a hostage situation or in the mindless arms race.

For once I would like to echo President Reagan's words in asking his

Government to get off the back of its citizens when they are capable of supplying the humanitarian tools the Government lacks. Mr. Jackson's Syrian visit demonstrates the need and viability of private efforts by citizens as supplemental tools of international conflict resolution. This, of course, presumes that nation states do want resolution of international conflicts through all peaceful means.

LOUIS SIMON
Huntington, L.I., Jan. 9, 1984
The writer is on the faculty of Friends World College.

To the Editor:

Your Jan. 4 editorial did a disservice to an ambassador of peace, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, and his testament of peace, the freeing of Lieut. Robert Goodman by Syria. By summarily dismissing his accomplishment as the pursuit of "partisan advantage" at the cost of "undercutting President Reagan," you are denying this fine man the profound appreciation he truly deserves, something he continues to get from most Americans, including President Reagan.

Despite your contention to the contrary, the freeing of Lieutenant Goodman has helped the diplomatic process over the conflict in Lebanon in two important ways: It has removed a possibly emotional and volatile P.O.W./hostage issue from future U.S.-Syrian negotiations, and it has created a climate of relative good will and diplomatic opportunity between the two countries. For all of this, Mr. Jackson should be praised and honored, not berated.

JOHN SEPULVEDA
Stamford, Conn., Jan. 4, 1984

Fathers, Be Not Afraid of Mothers

To the Editor:

I had hoped the "threat" of female sexuality had waned in the minds of men long ere this. However, your Jan. 8 Topics item "Quads and Virgin Birth" shows disconcerting male fear. The only positive aspect of the article is that verbalization of this fear, which is the basis for almost all of the social constructs that oppress women, has become increasingly manifest.

Mothership has a visual reality: We can see pregnancy and birth, whereas "fatherhood, in the sense of conscious begetting, is unknown to man," as Joyce wrote. This dichotomy causes vast amounts of male insecurity about potency and paternity and apparently even male *raison d'être* ("The politically savvy among [women] will surely decide there's little need for soldiers or drones," you note).

In this context, "anatomy is destiny" applies to men while women are seen as immensely powerful because of their reproductive capabilities. To compensate — or, more accurately, overcompensate — men have devalued parenthood, divorcing themselves from it emotionally in revenge for the ephemeral quality of their prenatal physical participation. Parenthood has been consigned entirely to women, and their participation in any other sphere has been viewed, whether consciously or not, as a compounding of their already enormous potential power.

Metaphors the time has come for

men to face reproductive reality. Barring unforeseen events, women's parenthood will remain more overt, and parthenogenesis, which is not only improbable but also undesirable



(being the ultimate form of incest), will remain so. Men must learn, just as women have recently learned, to stop defining themselves through parenthood. Men must come to believe in their parenthood, rather than try defensively to dominate over women's sexuality.

After all, fatherhood is becoming increasingly conscious; with test-tube fertilization, we can see the sperm fertilize the egg.

RIA M. COYNE
New York, Jan. 8, 1984

Look What They've Done to Phone Users

To the Editor:

The true meaning of the A.T. & T. breakup just hit me.

Last night, I called a friend in California and got a bad line. To whom should I complain? Who can do anything about it?

My voice enters a Western Electric instrument that I own, goes through house wiring that A.T. & T. owns, through a junction box nobody claims (as I understand it), over New York Telephone's (or whoever's) lines, into the A.T. & T. long-lines network, out to whatever company serves area code 408, possibly through a junction box of dubious ownership, back into A.T. & T. house wiring (presumably) and, finally, out of an instrument that may or may not meet old Western Electric standards.

What have we let A.T. & T., the courts and the Congress do to us?

FRANCIS J. O'REILLY
Ardsley, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1984

As Schools' Real Budgets Rise and Teachers' Real Earnings Fall

To the Editor:

The Times did a service with its publication on Jan. 6 of U.S. Education Department statistics on costs, teachers' salaries and graduation rates in 1972 and 1982. The sharp increase in dropout rates was emphasized.

When analyzed, the statistics reveal additional serious economic facts, affecting the entire community. There's a big increase in waste and profiteering in and around the school system, at the expense of teachers, taxpayers and, one may assume, pupils.

The average salary per teacher increased only 81 percent in those 10 years, while the Consumer Price Index soared 131 percent — a decline in real average salaries of more than 21 percent, and even more when tax deductions are considered. At \$17,400, by 1982 the average teacher made only one percent more than the average factory worker, as against a 20 percent advantage in 1972.

Current spending per pupil increased from \$24 to \$2,473, or by 165 percent. But teachers' salaries per pupil, taking into account the smaller number of pupils per teacher, increased 114 percent — from \$430 to

\$921. Thus, other spending per pupil increased from \$504 to \$1,552, or by 208 percent: more than triple. The share of teachers' salaries in total outlays declined from 47 percent to 37 percent, while all other costs, rising much faster than the Consumer Price Index, went up from 53 percent to 63 percent of the total.

Education is overwhelmingly a service industry, with teachers providing the bulk of the service, and material requirements are relatively small. Historically, teachers' salaries constituted more than half total current expenses.

The reduction to 37 percent suggests excessive funds going to the educational bureaucracy, in and out of the schools; and even more, increased profiteering by the various suppliers of goods and services to the school systems.

One may argue about the causes for

An African Nation Of 380 Languages

To the Editor:

Your Jan. 1 background article "Nigeria at a Glance" states that Nigeria has "almost 200 African dialects."

If this were so, there would be no need for "English as the official language," since all citizens would understand one another. The complex and expensive problem of education in the mother tongue would disappear, and many Nigerian writers would stop writing in English, confident that their works would be understood by people throughout the country.

The real situation is quite different. Nigeria has around 380 languages, each of which is a fully-developed system, appropriate and adequate for its task. Some belong to the same family and share vocabulary and some grammatical features (as do, say, French and Italian) and may have several dialects (similar to, say, High German, Bavarian, Austrian and Swiss German), but none are mutually intelligible, which is the requirement of dialects. Indeed, a group of 200 dialects would be an extraordinary linguistic phenomenon.

The use of the word "dialect," along with the phrase "tribal languages," dates back to the early colonial era, when it was assumed that ways of communicating without an extensive written literature were somehow unworthy of the term "language." Numerous studies by linguists from Africa and the rest of the world have long since corrected that misconception.

SANDRA SANNEN
Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 1, 1984
The writer is a writing instructor in the Public Policy Communications Program at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

Injurious Tribalism

To the Editor:

In implying that endemic corruption has been an "indispensable tool" in uniting disparate political elements in Nigeria, your Jan. 4 editorial on the recent coup there is both condescending and incorrect. Patronage, inevitably distributed along tribal lines, has helped to perpetuate the ethnic divisions that have wracked Nigeria since independence.

For Nigeria, and indeed the rest of Africa, to move confidently toward democratic government, political tribalism must be made a thing of history, something which will be possible only after corruption has been brought permanently under strict control. A massive influx of foreign aid will help matters not at all.

PETER J. SPIRO
New York, Jan. 4, 1984

Horse Racing's Plight

To the Editor:

OTB feeds off racing, and racing is in trouble. But in his Jan. 7 Op-Ed article, Reginald F. Lewis, a former director of the Offtrack Betting Corporation, offers no explanation, no recommendations, no basic understanding of why volume (handle) is off. All he seems to be interested in is how to change the formula — meaning how to get New York City a larger slice of a smaller pie — and how to use automation, etc., to enhance efficiency and reduce expenses.

Horse racing is a mature marketplace with an aging audience. Trackgoers are older, poorer, less educated than the audiences for other sports, and most of them are more interested in the gambling than in the sport.

Since OTB is dependent on the racing industry, it should be in the forefront of helping to promote the sport as exciting entertainment, as an "in" part of the contemporary scene. Unless the perception of racing is changed so that it attracts a new audience, it will continue its fall, taking OTB down with it.

EDWIN HANFT
Great Neck, L.I., Jan. 8, 1984



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WASHINGTON

Shultz and Gromyko

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — In preparation for his meeting in Stockholm with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the experts on U.S.-Soviet relations here provided Secretary of State George Shultz with a stack of briefing books on all recent policy and medical reports out of Moscow.

But somehow they didn't give him a list of Russian proverbs that Mr. Gromyko has been using in his negotiations with the nine U.S. Secretaries of State he has survived since the last world war.

At sticky points in his debate with all these Secretaries of State from John Foster Dulles to George Shultz, Mr. Gromyko had a way of saying: "There's an old Russian proverb. And sure enough there is, some of them relevant to the present day."

"Better to turn back than lose your way."

"The future is his who knows how to wait."

"The slower you drive the further you get."

"You can't drive straight on a twisting lane."
 "Learn good things — the bad will teach you by themselves."
 "Fear has big eyes."
 "The Russian has three strong principles: perhaps, somehow, and never mind."
 "All brave men are in prison."
 "Once a word is out of your mouth, you can't swallow it again."
 "Only a fool will make his doctor his heir."
 "Before a fight, two men are boasters; afterward, only one."
 "A gold hammer will break down an iron door."
 "Wag your tongue as much as you please, but don't wave your gun."
 "There are two fools in every market: one asks too little, one asks too much."
 "When we sing, everybody hears us; when we sigh, nobody hears us."
 "Make peace with men and make war with your sins."
 "Pray to God, but keep rowing to shore."

"If you tickle yourself, you can laugh when you please."
 "The cow may be black, but the milk comes out white."
 "Life is unbearable, but death is not so pleasant either."
 The former Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav Molotov, began quoting these proverbs selectively in the early debates of the United Nations in San Francisco and New York. Every time he got in a jam, he'd toss out one of these gems.

But the British had a Minister of State at that time, Hector McNeil by name, who was amused by this diplo-

matic device. He made a study of the Russian Book of Proverbs, and every time the Russians would produce one telling proverb against the wicked capitalists, Mr. McNeil would ask: "But what about this other Russian proverb?" In those days, the East-West debates had a little sense of history and also a sense of humor.

Mr. Gromyko has been in this country too many times over the last 25 years to believe — really to believe any more than Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, believes — that the United States is an imperialist country that is trying to expand its power and overthrow the Soviet revolution in Eastern Europe.

If anything, the American people long for isolation and not for expansion and imperialism. And the most thoughtful of them are confident that they can leave the decline of the Soviet empire to the Russians themselves and their increasingly restless

and disobedient Warsaw Pact allies, now burdened with more and more nuclear missiles.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko are not going to be able to agree at Stockholm about the control of nuclear weapons, but the purpose of their meeting is to minimize the damage and consider the things that unite them rather than the things that divide them.

What better way than to leave time, after they disagree about SS-20 missiles on the Eastern side of the Iron Curtain, and cruise and Pershing 2 missiles on the Western side, to consider the Russian proverbs Mr. Gromyko and his colleagues are always quoting? Particularly that "a bad compromise is better than a good battle."

Maybe it's a goofy idea, but when you think about the old Russian proverbs, they make more sense than the modern communiqués and propaganda out of Moscow and Washington.

Reducing Tensions

By George F. Kennan

PRINCETON, N.J. — The outset of the year 1984 finds Soviet-American relations in deep trouble. All arms control talks, nuclear and conventional, have broken down. The weapons race is now in many respects effectively out of control. Soviet-American trade has declined to almost insignificant levels. A number of cultural and scientific exchanges have had to be abandoned, and those that have survived are hampered by uncertainties. Official communication between the two governments has sunk to the most rudimentary level imaginable for nations not officially at war.

It is clear that this situation presents serious dangers not just to the two parties themselves but to much of the rest of the world. This being the case, both governments have a double duty to move urgently and imaginatively to its correction.

There have recently been numbers of suggestions, some even from Presidential aspirants, that the best way to tackle this problem would be through a summit meeting. This writer must respectfully disagree. Historical examples, of which there are a number, do not suggest that such gatherings are generally very effective for the settling of complex international problems. Beyond that, in this instance, several specific factors throw doubt on the practicality and usefulness of such a meeting.

There is Yuri V. Andropov's state of health. There are the deep and enduring misgivings aroused in Moscow by earlier prophecies and actions of the Reagan Administration. There are limitations on the amount of time an American President can arrange or afford to spend outside the United States, particularly in an election year.



Frank Gillett

Were circumstances ripe for some major breakthrough, inaugurating a new and far-reaching improvement in the relationship between these two great peoples, there might be more to be said for an eventual meeting at the summit. But this is not the case. The troubles that now disturb this relationship did not arise in a few days, and they are not susceptible of removal in any such space of time, however highly skilled the discussants.

Relations are destined, for better or for worse, to proceed for the immediate future at a relatively low level of intimacy and aspiration.

What is most needed, at this point, is some sort of a *modus vivendi* — some agreed provisional set of rules — to stabilize the relationship at this subdued level, to eliminate the most dangerous of the uncertainties it now involves, and to permit people to approach with greater confidence and serenity the necessarily lengthy and complex task of constructing a more hopeful state of relations.

Not all of the elements of such a *modus vivendi* can be detailed here, but a few may be mentioned as examples. All of these presuppose, incidentally, a continuation of the restraint in polemical rhetoric that has made itself evident in recent weeks.

The various sanctions at one time imposed in connection with the Afghan and Polish questions should be officially dropped. Should the Administration wish to continue certain of the restrictions these sanctions involved, these might be retained as

matters of discretionary policy, devoid of all ostensible punitive character. Some, such as those relating to fishery zones, might even be made the subject of specific agreements with the Soviet Government.

The stalemate in the arms control talks at the formal technical-military level is not likely to be soon removed. But there is no reason why the two parties could not examine, through informal channels, the possibilities for various unilateral but generally reciprocal measures of self-restraint in their various weapons programs and other military activities. These last might very usefully include efforts to reduce the present dangerous level of aggressive military-intelligence gathering, including the various forms of shadowing, snooping and spying, all of which are so pregnant with possibilities for clashes, misunderstandings and incidents. It would pay both governments to exchange

certain categories of information voluntarily rather than to have them pursued by these questionable and hazardous procedures.

There might well be new agreements defining the numbers and categories of the official personnel the two governments might maintain on each other's territory and on the number and quality of those persons, both private and official, who would be welcomed as temporary visitors. On the basis of such understandings, it should be possible to restore much of the atmosphere of civility and normal hospitality that ought to surround any and all international contacts of this nature.

In the fields of cultural, scientific and commercial exchanges, the principle to be observed might be: Let the area in which these activities are permitted to proceed be, if it has to, a narrow one, but let the limits be clearly defined. Within those limits,

let conditions be created that would permit people to pursue their respective activities under dependable long-term arrangements, with confidence that they are acting with the blessing and encouragement of their governments and may expect, where needed, the appropriate governmental support.

A *modus vivendi* along these lines would not have to take the form of a single formal written document. Much of it might well be allowed to rest on understandings worked out through normal diplomatic communication, their sanction depending on their generally reciprocal nature. One would think that the forthcoming meeting of Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko at Stockholm might provide a uniquely favorable opportunity for initiating an effort of this nature.

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Globeconomics

By Hunter Lewis

WASHINGTON — By now, there is no question that the United States is participating in a new world economy. Some 70 percent of our products face foreign competition. The collapse of our exports over the past several years made the recession three times worse than it might have been and continues to cost us almost two million jobs.

Whether we like it or not, we need to understand this new economy. Unhappily, our understanding is still far from adequate. Consider just three major misconceptions that seriously undermine our ability to compete in the world as it is today.

Misconception No. 1 is that exports

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have declined because the dollar is strong; the dollar is strong because interest rates are high; and interest rates are high because of the \$200 billion a year Federal deficit. This misconception has the merit of being half true. If the Federal deficit were eliminated and the dollar fairly priced, we might eventually eliminate as much as half of our merchandise trade deficit. But we would still be left with a trade deficit that in 1984 could easily top \$50 billion.

Moreover, it is not just a question of how much you export or import, and the resulting trade balance. The mix is all important. By 1983, our entire trade position had come to depend on only six key industries: agriculture, chemicals, aerospace, agricultural or earth-moving equipment, computers and machine tools. In the past, the

United States has been the world leader in each of these industries. Today, we clearly lead in only two.

Our five leading exports to Japan are corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton and coal. Their leading exports to us are autos, trucks, video recorders, oil-well casings and motorcycles. What is worse, we are repeating this same pattern of exchanging raw commodities for sophisticated finished products with other newly industrialized countries around the world.

Misconception No. 2 takes the form of the following thesis: We now have a

world market. In this market, purely national economies and companies no longer exist. Toyota is no longer a purely Japanese company and General Motors is no longer a purely American company. To worry about a challenge from Japan is jingoistic, if not irrelevant.

This thesis, too, cannot be lightly dismissed. In the past, the battle for world markets was easy to follow. Each corporate player — Toyota, G.M., whoever — carried a figurative national flag wherever it went. This is all changing. To cite just one bizarre example: Last March, the Belgian Government signed a protocol to supply China with computerized telephone switching equipment. The \$250 million deal will be implemented by an American company's wholly owned Belgian subsidiary with Bel-

gian Government financing. In addition, it required the approval of Washington, which might very well have been withheld if the American company had directly requested it.

But do new forms of production, distribution and organization signal the end of a specifically American economy with specifically American companies? Not likely. When the level of change subsides, traditional forms of corporate behavior will reassert themselves. There will be fewer and larger firms, each specifically national in form — and at least one in each major industry had better be American.

This brings us to the third, most notable misconception: that the new world economy of the late 80's, 90's and the next century will be much like today's world economy: turbulent, even violent, with industry leadership constantly shifting between countries and companies. Japan may shine for a moment only to be supplanted by newly industrialized countries, or the cycle may swing back to North America or Europe. In this view of more or

less unending change, there are neither permanent winners nor permanent losers.

I do not believe this. As I see the global market, it offers a finite opportunity. There may be several more decades of accelerated change before national economies adjust to a new international order. Eventually, however, clear winners will emerge with gigantic shares of international production. The 30 major international auto companies of today will be reduced to a mere handful — and this same pattern will unfold in industry after industry.

Those countries and companies that understand what is happening and make sacrifices now will come to enjoy unimaginable wealth in the future. Those that fail for any reason — lack of understanding, resources, determination — may find other, more limited opportunities in new technologies or new products, but they will have missed the main chance in the final transition from national economies to a single world market.

ESSAY

Expert On the Sidelines

By William Safire

my point — never listen to the experts on the sidelines."

In the past week, Dr. Kissinger has dominated the news both as a player and as an expert on the sidelines.

As a player, he has shown himself to be the John Riggins of the blue-ribbon panel. The National Bipartisan Commission on Central America came up with the Kissinger version of the "Riggo drill": Control the ball, hit 'em hard, dominate in the trenches until the other side caves. This eminently sensible game plan includes a budget to buy our way out, undergirded by a certainty that the other side is Russia's Team, masterminded in the Kremlin by Tom Landry.

The panel's central conclusion — that a rollback of totalitarianism in Nicaragua is vital to the progress of democratic reform in El Salvador — is a gutsy call. As quarterback, Old No. 17 played brilliantly, holding a temperamental team of all-stars in line to come up with that rarity: a consensus that makes sense.

As an expert on the sidelines, however, Henry Kissinger revealed that dichotomy that has always dogged his strategy: The fiercest of hawks in local theaters becomes the apostle of ambiguity on the global scene.

Not two days after his commission

report, at a think-tank gathering in Brussels, the deviser of détente gave a lucid, masterly speech on his view of East-West relations. Urgently needed, he said, is a "political dialogue at the highest levels"; since Yuri Andropov's health precludes a summit now, the meeting of superpowers could be conducted by super-embassies with plenty of potential plenipotentiaries. Henry did not volunteer for the job with its unique specifications, but could surely be drafted.

Nineteen eighty-four is precisely the wrong year for a summit, even a proxy summit. In the past three years, the Reagan Administration has succeeded in stopping the Soviet bid for strategic domination. As a result of its failure to intimidate the West with SS-20's, the Russian bear is sore and sulking.

The danger now would be to respond to the sulking — the Kremlin's breaking off of talks, its diplomatic hectoring and threatening — by accusing ourselves of being "confrontational." President Reagan now feels the political heat, and is planning a speech to show that he's no confrontationalist. Secretary of State George Shultz, who knows "it takes two to taw," is being pushed to engage Mr. Gromyko in Stockholm next week.

Although peace is never offensive, a peace offensive can be ill-timed; an election year is the wrong time for summitry. The Soviet leaders know that Mr. Reagan would like to soften his image to reassure American doves of his trigger-unhappiness; the Russians can exploit the pressure on him to make concessions.

Next year, when the Soviet Union knows who its leader is, and our leader has a four-year mandate, it will become clear to Moscow that sulking is not an effective negotiating strategy. Time then for demarching feet, and for the expert on the sidelines to trot out upon the field.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — In the halcyon early days of the Nixon Administration, I used to cadge free tickets to the Washington Redskins games (an ethical lapse) and take along Henry Kissinger, then a little-known football fan who worked in the basement of the White House.

Henry was an enthusiastic rooter for our side, in days when you knew which side was our side. When a referee would call pass interference against our cornerback, owner Edward Bennett Williams would groan "Bad call." Chief Justice Earl Warren, seated nearby, would shake his head and say "Poor judgment," and Henry would leap to his feet, shake his fists and yell "On vot theory?"

Henry was a superb sidelines sidekick. He profoundly understood pro football's combination of power, discipline, strategy and tactics. Late in one game against the Miami Dolphins, the national security adviser began muttering his prediction of the next play as quarterback Bob Griese brought his team out of the huddle.

The predictions were uncanny; I wondered if he had broken the coach's signal code. Henry said no, that he had worked out Miami's play-calling pattern, as had the Redskins. Then what would he advise the Dolphins to do, to cross up the defense? "Pass on first down when deep in their own territory," was the Kissinger recommendation.

And lo, the situation came to pass. On first down from his own ten-yard line, the Miami quarterback broke his pattern by putting the ball in the air. Unfortunately for him, it was intercepted by the Redskins and run in for a touchdown.

"Not such a hot call, Henry," I was forced to observe.

The great strategist, who was constantly being visited at the White House by troops of frate Harvard professors, recovered his fumble by extracting a lesson: "This only proves

U.S.'s Next Economic Crisis

By Michael Harrington

Hasn't 1983 reversed that trend? Won't the tide of recovery "lift all boats"? To understand why that is probably not the case, one must grasp a difficult truth — that the recovery itself is, in part, the result of the economic discipline that will generate the next crisis.

The Reagan supply-side strategy failed: Production did not turn upward, because the rich and the corporations did not invest the enormous tax subsidies he gave them in new plants. His tax cuts were, in fact, followed by an investment bust, which only began to end when economic demand — despised and discounted by Reagan economists — began to soar. What kind of demand? The stimulus of a \$200 billion deficit, a huge increase in military spending, which created income but put no goods on the market, and a citizenry that spent more and saved less in 1983.

But that was not the only reason for the 1983 recovery. Economic discipline also helped to turn the economy around — and drive people out of the middle class. Historically, recessions have always functioned to make busi-

ness "lean" and profitable. Inefficient factories, and their communities, are shut down; weak competitors are driven out of business; workers are disciplined by fear of unemployment to accept lower wages.

All of that happened with a vengeance this time around. Business extorted concessions from the unions by threatening to close up shop; the bankruptcy laws were used to cancel existing contracts, and so on. Those "givebacks" helped depress the entire American wage system. In 1983, unit labor costs declined in all manufacturing — not just in steel and autos. This was the first time that had happened since 1965.

At the same time, many of the unemployed workers lucky enough to find a new job "skidded" down the occupational ladder to less profitable work. Thus, when a steel worker starts producing electronic components, he or she loses 39 percent of their previous average wage. Moreover, the 20 fastest growing new jobs pay annual wages that are on the average \$5,000 less than those of the 20 occupations in steepest decline.

Clearly, one of the reasons for recovery is that labor has become cheaper. Why? Not just because we were in a recession phase of the business cycle, but also as a result of basic changes in the nature of the workforce and the kinds of jobs available. The problem is that the cheaper workers of today, who have been forced to "volunteer" to help the recovery, will be the stingier and more reluctant consumers of tomorrow — the innocent agents of the next crisis. There must be a better way.

Michael Harrington is co-chairman of Democratic Socialists of America and author, most recently, of "The Politics at God's Funeral."

Chabrol Films a Novel by Simone de Beauvoir

By ROBERT GOLDBERG

THE metro stops past the Paris city line, in an old abandoned warehouse in the working-class district of Issy-les-Moulineaux, the French director Claude Chabrol is setting a scene as complex as a Bruegel tableau. It's pre-World War II France — a union meeting hall. Battered and bloody workers return from the streets outside, where their rally has been broken up by Fascist thugs. A hundred separate dramas are going on at once: injured bodies strewn here and there; a doctor rushing from one to the next; the heroine searching for her boyfriend and coming upon her future lover; telephones ringing at odd moments; marchers dashing in and out.

It is an intricate shot, made more complicated by Mr. Chabrol's decision to film it continuously, in one unbroken four-minute take. But Mr. Chabrol, wearing a mischievous smile, is obviously in his element. A smallish man with rounded shoulders and an ill-fitting suit, he delights in small flashes of humor and small, human, cinematic touches. "There are lots of films now about robots, made with robots," he says, carefully filling his pipe. "I'm afraid they might be for an audience of robots, too. Me, I'm interested in people."

One of the founding fathers of the French New Wave cinema, Claude Chabrol is filming "Le Sang des Autres" ("The Blood of Others"), an early novel by Simone de Beauvoir, written in 1944. "The Blood of Others" is the story of two wartime lovers, Helene and Jean. Set in France before and during the Occupation, it traces Helene's attachment to Jean, and Jean's commitment to the Resistance. It is an existentialist tale of hard choices and individual responsibility.

"The Blood of Others" is the first Simone de Beauvoir work ever to be filmed, and the novelist and screenwriter Brian Moore (whose credits include Alfred Hitchcock's "Torn Curtain") had the formidable task of drafting a two-hour, a four-hour, and a six-hour adaptation. The movie will be shown in its four-hour version in early fall on HBO. In France and Canada, it appears first in the theaters, in April, and on television a year later.

This unusual plan, shooting several scripts simultaneously and setting multiple release dates, is a creative solution to the budgetary problems faced by the Canadian co-producers John Kemeny and Denis Heroux (whose recent credits include "Quest



Jodie Foster plays the heroine of "The Blood of Others," based on the novel of love in wartime Paris written by the existentialist Simone de Beauvoir, near right, and directed by Claude Chabrol.



Jodie Foster (de Beauvoir)



Claude Chabrol

for Fire" and "Atlantic City"). "Like all independent producers, we have a lot of trouble with financing," said Mr. Kemeny. "So we try to do two things: first, go very international for backers — to the U.S., to France, to Canada; and second, expand the production, so it can be a mini-series on cable TV, it can be on regular TV, or it can be a film for theatrical release."

Instead of a single backer, then, "The Blood of Others" has 60 to 70 percent of its \$7 million budget covered by a disparate group of international sources: from the United States, HBO; from Canada, the CTV network, Superchannel, and the Canadian Government; and from France, TV network Antenne 2 and the film company Parafance.

"Bringing together all these different backers, with all their different tastes and requirements, the producer has to be a kind of diplomat," said Mr. Kemeny. A multinational cast was necessary, with stars acceptable to all the participating countries — the American Jodie Foster, the Canadian Michael Ontkean, the French Stéphane Audran (Mr. Chabrol's ex-wife), and the New Zealander Sam Neill. The film will be shot in English and later dubbed into French.

Mr. Chabrol is not troubled with filming in English; he has made several English-language movies in the past. Nonetheless, he admits his command of the language is not perfect. "I like to be eccentric with language, and in English I don't know when I've

gone too far. For example, you say 'crocodile tears.' But could you twist it and say 'alligator tears'?"

For Mr. Chabrol, there were more major stumbling blocks. How could he take a work of fiction that even Simone de Beauvoir, its author, considered less than first-rate, and separate the cinematic wheat from the chaff? And how could he turn a philosophical novel, an interior monologue, into a film of action? "It was there," commented the director, adjusting his glasses, "that Brian Moore did some pretty remarkable work."

The producers had approached Mr. Moore because of the Canadian's reputation as a novelist and because they felt he could write about women. But when Mr. Moore first read the de Beauvoir book, he recalled, "I felt

this was a very difficult novel to turn into anything resembling a movie. It takes place in a single night, in a single character's mind. And also it's not a great book."

"The only way to tackle it," he said, "was with considerable license. So I told the producers, 'I'll only do this if we don't have any meetings. If I'm left completely alone.' And what's most unusual, they agreed. So I went off to Toronto, on my own. And I kept away from Simone de Beauvoir's productive. For her it was a novel. For me it was a movie. We wouldn't have been on the same wavelength."

According to Mr. Chabrol, there had been earlier attempts at bringing the novel to the screen: "There was another adaptation before, one that stuck more closely to Miss de Beauvoir's book, but it finally betrayed what she wanted to say, and she turned it down. But we felt more freedom to pull out certain elements, because the book really is something of a failure. And in the end, we are almost more faithful to her theme, the connection between individual actions and the collective destiny."

Mr. Chabrol found in Mr. Moore's adaptation of "The Blood of Others" a moral ambiguity that intrigued him: "I'll give you an example. There is a German — an enemy — who loves Helene, the heroine, exactly the way she loves the hero. So there is a balance, a strange balance. And in the end, they end up pronouncing exactly the same words. This kind of thing is new and very exciting."

The era, 1938-1941, also appealed to Mr. Chabrol. His father joined the Resistance soon after the French defeat, and was a member throughout the Occupation. As a pharmacist, Chabrol senior made concoctions to pour into German gas tanks. He and his wife also hid English aviators who were stranded in occupied territory.

Mr. Chabrol wanted to capture the feeling of life in Paris under the Germans. What fascinates him is not so much the sweep of history, or the battles, above and below ground, but rather the day to day details. "I'm interested in showing history behind the main action of the film," he said. "The way Stendhal's hero wanders through Waterloo in 'The Charterhouse of Parma.' This is a film about what happens to people in crises, and the background happens to be World War II."

Jodie Foster, who plays Helene,

also feels that "the tragedy is not World War II. This is not a war epic. There isn't one war scene in the movie. The tragedy is that the female gains her identity in terms of the man she loves, while the man is more in love with his country."

Mr. Chabrol liked Miss Foster for the part of his heroine: "She's young, but she has a strong personality, which is very good for Helene. Then she's extremely intelligent, and she's been in some 30 films, so she always knows just what to do."

Miss Foster is equally glad to be working with Mr. Chabrol: "He's a wizard technically, the most technically well-versed director I've worked with since Martin Scorsese and 'Taxi Driver.' And Claude is also the funniest man who ever walked the earth."

Born in Paris on June 24, 1930, Claude Chabrol was destined for the family pharmacy business, but decided early on that he lacked all interest in a "serious" career. He turned to film, as a public relations agent for the Paris branch of Fox. By the mid-1950's, he had become a critic for the now-legendary magazine "Cahiers du Cinema," where he worked side by side with François Truffaut and Jean-Luc Godard, lashing out at the contemporary French cinema. He joined with Eric Rohmer to publish a study of Alfred Hitchcock in 1957.

Mr. Chabrol was the first of the angry young critics to make a feature film. His "Beau Serge," released in 1958, may not have been a great work, but it was eye-opening in its spontaneity and its disregard for cinematic convention. It also marked the debut of the "New Wave." "Les Cousins" brought Mr. Chabrol the Golden Bear at the 1959 Berlin Film Festival, and with it an international reputation.

Since then, the director's career has been uneven, a strange mixture of inspired art movies and commercial schlock. In his ups and downs, he has worked with actors ranging from Anthony Perkins to Jean-Paul Belmondo, from Catherine Deneuve to Simone Signoret. He has filmed action dramas and Hitchcockian thrillers, but always seems to be at his best when he is most personal, dissecting people and their relationships, as in "Les Biches" (1963).

Robert Goldberg writes frequently about films.

Ian McKellen's Shakespeare

By STEPHEN FARRER

LOS ANGELES To the amazement of the star, the producer, and cynical local critics, the hottest ticket in Los Angeles theaters over the holiday season was Ian McKellen's one-man show, "Acting Shakespeare." The run was extended for two weeks, and the Westwood Playhouse has been close to capacity at most performances. "What I like about the audiences here," Mr. McKellen says, "is that I feel everyone has rooted the show out and discovered it. They come with an enormous amount of enthusiasm because they know what they're getting, they want it, and they're not getting it often in the theater."

Partly as a result of the ebullient Los Angeles reaction, Mr. McKellen and the producer Arthur Cantor decided to bring the show to Broadway as well. It opens Thursday at the Ritz Theater, and although presenting Shakespeare on Broadway in this particular season might seem like a very risky proposition, Mr. McKellen anticipates an even warmer reception in New York than he gleaned in Los Angeles.

"Shakespeare ought to be extremely popular in New York," he argues. "I suspect that Renaissance London was rather like contemporary New York. There would have been a lot of people trying to get on, feeling that the world could belong to them, that they belonged to a powerful nation, that the arts are important, which you certainly feel in New York. I also think that the openness of the life style in New York is very much closer to London in the 16th century than it is to London in the 20th century. The Victorian and the Edwardian eras have altered England radically. Shakespeare's characters are more Italianate than English. New York is very Italianate — very open, very lively, with parties in the streets, people bumping into each other, and a lot of violence. All of that is in Shakespeare."

If Mr. McKellen seems to have a special affection for New York, that is chiefly because of his warm memories of starring in "Amadeus" three years ago; his performance as the jealous, vengeful Salieri won a Tony Award and tremendous critical and popular approval. "I had the best year of my career when I was doing 'Amadeus' in New York," Mr. McKellen recalls. "I was wonderfully treated. If you're in a hit show on Broadway, it's understood that you are contributing to the city. You don't feel that in London at all. If you're in a hit show in London, nobody knows about it. In New York everybody knows. It makes you feel that theater is absolutely central to life."



Tony Expanso

"Everything I do in the show has to do with acting."

"Acting Shakespeare" is a distinctive theatrical experiment — part autobiography, part classroom lecture, part vaudeville show, along with hefty chunks of Shakespearean poetry and drama. During the evening Mr. McKellen transforms himself from Hamlet to Falstaff to Juliet to Macbeth, but along the way he interweaves memories of his own personal experiences in the theater and a wealth of biographical information and critical interpretation of Shakespeare. From his observation that there are no happy marriages in Shakespeare's plays to his view of Richard II as very much like a once-popular but faded movie star, Mr. McKellen provides wry and unexpected insights into a writer we may have felt had few secrets left.

"Acting Shakespeare" originated when Mr. McKellen was invited to come up with a one-man show for presentation at the Edinburgh Festival in 1976. He had already acted in a number of Shakespeare's plays in England, and he wanted to devise a show that would convey his enthusiasm for Shakespeare. The Festival presentation was successful, and Mr. McKellen revived the one-man show a few years later, partly because he thought it might be good preparation for the role of Salieri in "Amadeus." "Amadeus" is a play where the character spends a great deal of time talking to the audience," Mr. McKellen notes. "That was something I'd never done before, and I thought the Shakespeare show would be a good way to practice getting the audience on my side, which I felt Salieri had to do. So just before I did 'Amadeus,' I did the one-man show in a number of cities. And then I was invited to come to America with it a few months ago, and the timing was right, so I said yes."

One wonders if he felt intimidated at the prospect of setting himself up

for comparisons with great Shakespearean actors such as Laurence Olivier or John Gielgud, whose one-man show, "The Ages of Man," was obviously a precursor of "Acting Shakespeare." "I was never worried," Mr. McKellen explains, "because I came on with an enthusiasm that is entirely genuine. I knew it was going to be all right. I had something I wanted to say."

To Mr. McKellen the title "Acting Shakespeare" offers the key to his perspective. "The actual basis for the show is contained in a pun that nobody gets but me," he points out. "It's called 'Acting Shakespeare,' which is indeed an actor acting Shakespeare, but it also means an actor talking not about the philosopher Shakespeare or the poet Shakespeare, but the acting Shakespeare, the Shakespeare who was an actor and interested in acting. Except perhaps for the section from 'Romeo and Juliet,' everything I do in the show is chosen because it has to do with acting."

Mr. McKellen's approach focuses attention on Shakespeare's numerous references to the theater, his recurrent motif, "All The World's a Stage." This theatrical metaphor enriches scenes from "Hamlet," "Henry IV, Part I," "Richard II," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and "The Tempest," and famous speeches such as Macbeth's lament, "Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player / That struts and frets his hour upon the stage, / And then is heard no more." In highlighting these theatrical excerpts, Mr. McKellen's intention is partly to refute those scholars who insist that the plays were written by someone other than William Shakespeare the actor. Mr. McKellen smiles. "I think I've proved — at least to my own satisfaction — that the author of those plays, whether he was called Shakespeare or Smith, was clearly a man of the theater; he wasn't an outsider."

This emphasis on the acting Shakespeare has the effect of humanizing the Bard, reminding us that any writer, even the greatest, inevitably draws much of his inspiration from the world he knows most intimately. Yet Mr. McKellen draws a contrast between Shakespeare's preoccupation with theater and the insularity of many of today's writers. "Look at the backstage stories that you get in theater today," he observes. "Broadway is obsessed with backstage stories. The latest manifestation is 'Noises Off.' But there is also 'Barnum,' '42nd Street,' 'The Dresser,' 'Piaf,' 'A Chorus Line.' Usually these stories are nostalgic and overromanticized, Shakespeare clearly believed that the medium in which he was working was something very precious indeed. But his concern with his own world was deeply felt, metaphysical, and all-embracing."

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BACK IN 1958, in the woods near Jaffa, now Ghilot, some "senior" musicians in the Gadna youth orchestra treated their younger colleagues to a seance. They huddled and, puffed, and soon smoke came out of a tree, mingled with sounds and terrible voices.

It was Beethoven, not at all in a good mood. A young violinist faints. The perpetrators of the seance nearly got kicked out of the orchestra. They were Ya'acov Mishori — the teller of the tale, today first French horn in the Israel Philharmonic; Nahum Amir, today a musicologist; Azriel Vardi, composer, who opened the IDF smoke canister; and Meir Schinitzky, violinist, now professor of chemistry at the Weizmann Institute.

The Gadna orchestra was set up in 1953, and lasted for about 20 years. On the 30th anniversary of its founding, some of the same people who tried to retrieve Beethoven are trying to resurrect the orchestra. It's not yet clear whether this venture has a better chance of success than the surreptitious meeting in the woods.

The attempt reflects a combination of nostalgia and concern for the future: is it still possible to combine the roles of *sapra* and *sayafa* — the scholar and the swordsman?

Gadna is a paramilitary organization for high school students, administered by the army, and designed to train young people in the physical skills and attitudes re-

quired for good soldiering. The IDF has always insisted that good soldiers can be good people, that an army is a necessary evil.

It was Aluf (Res.) Akiva Atzmon, the commander of Gadna in the early days of the state, who suggested that the sensitivities of good people can be developed through music. His idea of a Gadna orchestra was supported by the Ministry of Education and Culture, and promoted by Emanuel Amiran-Pugachov, Ben-Zion Orgad and Isachar Meron among others.

About 100 young people between the ages of 12 and 18 began their training during school vacations in 1953; in an army camp at Givat Olga, under the direction of Arthur Gelbrun and the late Eitan Lustig.

The young musicians combined their playing with military exercises, marching and sentry duty. Not everyone was enamored of the "swordsman" side of things. Mishori tells another anecdote about a certain violinist who hid under his bed to avoid guard duty, and fell asleep there. Along came a young man named Kaplinsky — now a leading cardiologist — and shaved off one of his eyebrows. Yoram Rosoff — today a teacher at Bezalel — came to the rescue of the shocked defector and drew in a reasonable imitation.

THE PRANKS continued, but the playing was serious. Among the members of the orchestra was Uri

Orchestrated promise

By MARSHA POMERANTZ / Jerusalem Post Reporter

Pianka, today first violinist of the IPO. One of the piano soloists was a kid in short pants named Daniel Barenboim. But music was not everyone's vocation: some say even Likud sympathizers are glad that Yossi Sarid gave up his violin for politics.

As ambitions for the orchestra grew, the musical direction was taken over by Shalom Ronli-Riklis. He found the group strong on strings but weak on wind, and added some wind musicians from the IDF orchestra. For real recognition, like most artistic groups, they went abroad.

Their first foray abroad was to Belgium in 1958, for an international gathering of youth orchestras in conjunction with the World's Fair. From there they went to a youth orchestra competition at Kerkrade, in Holland, where they came out first among about 250 orchestras; the judges awarded them all 360 possible points.

Perhaps because of the Western world's fondness (remember?) for the emerging Jewish nation? "If we got 360 points," says Mishori, "359 of them were for the music."

Whatever it was, they placed first at Kerkrade again in 1962 and 1966, and finally got to keep the trophy — "Queen Juliana's silver harp."

The orchestra was enthusiastically received on a tour of the U.S. and Canada in 1964, when they played at Carnegie Hall with Yitzhak Perlman as soloist. They toured Europe, North and South America again in 1967 under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund; even Danny Kaye got into the act as guest conductor.

Why did it all end? It was after the Yom Kippur War, says Mishori. "There were no funds, and the highest command wasn't very interested." Also, Ronli-Riklis left the job, and he had a gift for working with young people. (He also organized youth orchestras in

Singapore and Hongkong, and advised such orchestras in Australia.)

THE 30th anniversary concert in December was the initiative of violinist-attorney Yehzekel Beinish, who helped organize the event with Mishori and Ronli-Riklis. It was an ingathering of the exiles. A former orchestra member came from Brussels for the occasion, but didn't play: the first violinist of the Rotterdam Orchestra played; another member came from Canada.

They played Paul Ben-Haim's *Tu'a L'Israel*, part of Beethoven's 88th symphony, and Liszt's *Preludes* — all works which had been milestones in the orchestra's experience.

The halls swarmed with khaki; security was tight. Long-stemmed carnations were given to the ladies at the door.

Avner Shalev of the Public Council for Culture and the Arts told the audience that the council, the IDF and other interested parties want to revive the orchestra before the summer. The Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy, arrived just before the intermission, in time to be brainwashed, he said, by lobbyists for the cause. "It's important to work with what is not direct defence," he agreed.

The current economy makes the prospects for revival look dim. And in the nostalgic glow of the anniversary concert, a lot of people felt that it's more than money we're missing.



Danny Kaye got into the act as guest conductor of the Gadna youth orchestra.

THE ART of pruning is as old as the cultivation of fruit trees. Noah could not have wine to drink without pruning, and grafting his grapes (Genesis 9:20-21). Moses (Leviticus 19:23-25) speaks about exact rules for the "circumcision of trees in the third year of growing."

From the Land of Israel, the art of pruning reached the ancient Greeks and later the Romans. The Greek philosopher and botanist Theophrastus (371-284 BCE) understood an important effect of pruning. He noted that cutting three branches causes an increase in the flow of sap to the tops of the cut branches and thus provides a stimulus to growth and more fruit. Another valuable result of pruning is mentioned by the Roman Marcus Portius Cato (234-149 BCE) who raved about keeping "pruned tree branches asunder (a technique popular today), so that more sunlight can reach the fruit and provide quicker ripening."

A man who did gardening work for Louis XIV, a certain Monsieur Quintinye, is credited with inventing espalier, a style of growing in which an ornamental tree or plant is trained to grow flat against a wall. This is not possible without regular pruning, which shows how far the art had come by the 17th century.

It may be argued that pruning is not natural, and so shouldn't be necessary. After all, plants won't die if left unpruned. However, once this sounds theoretically, every experienced gardener knows that unpruned plants tend to become top-heavy, with lower branches weakening and sometimes dying. Through the ages pruning became

an aid to better gardening. In recent weeks municipal gardeners have been trimming the crowns of Jerusalem's trees. It is time for the amateur gardener to do likewise in his own garden.

Pruning ensures more even distribution of sap and nutrients to all parts of the plant. This results in more flowers and fruit, gives the shrub or tree a more pleasing shape and keeps it healthy and vigorous. Pruning is also essential to compensate for the loss of root system when plants are moved.

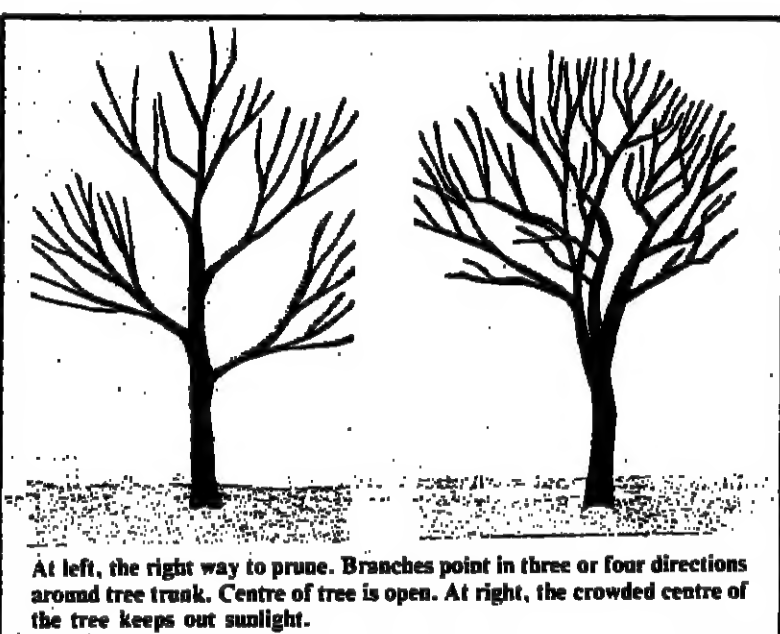
To describe in detail the pruning requirements for every plant, a whole book wouldn't be enough, so this column will be limited to some principles. Practice will make you proficient, and in "getting the feel" you will come to know your plants and get more pleasure from them. So take heart, and get yourself a pair of sharp secateurs (*masmera* in Hebrew) and a small pruning saw for the thicker branches.

The first step is to cut away old, woody branches. You will note that the growth they carry is thin and twiggy compared with most of the others. Where growth is dense, these branchlets can be removed. Keep a tree open by cutting all growth crossing its middle. Severe pruning when a tree is young encourages vigorous growth and induces stems to thicken and to become strong. All young laterals that are left on, but are not required for branch formation, should be pruned in summer to form fruiting spurs. Shorten new growth made the past season. Here are a few pruning hints for popular fruit trees:

Lemon trees are pruned progres-

Pruning is not just a haircut

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl



sively. A branchlet that has finished fruiting should be cut back to the next strong young shoot. Otherwise half-hearted, weak growth will come from the old, woody, fruit-carrying twigs, instead of from the fresh, productive growth, which will now continue from the shoot. Orange trees should be pruned as follows: Lightly remove the old, fruit-carrying twigs, and long, twiggy growth inclined to bunch together. Cut back to the next vigorous shoot on the outer branchlets. Remove any dead parts from the centre of tree. Mandarins are pruned similarly. Thin by cutting back, usually to the

third shoot behind a fruit twig. Thickly foliated, thorny mandarin may not fruit without pruning, as growth becomes congested.

Grapefruit again are pruned much like orange trees except that sappy, upright growth may be treated as suggested for lemon trees. Very old citrus trees may be rejuvenated by severe pruning, this process is a kind of "skeletonizing" in that you remove all growth from the main branches, then shortening these back to where the wood is 3-4 cm. in diameter. Return to regular fruiting takes about 2-3 years.

Apple, almond, cherry and plum trees need little pruning, as most of their flowers continue to form on old wood. Occasional cutting back of upright canes tends to encourage more flowering spurs, which is convenient, as it lets you cut blossoms for indoor decoration. But over-pruning tends to induce over-vigorous and usually unproductive top growth.

Peaches are very sensitive to frost and should be pruned, therefore, a short time before blooming or in summer. The best peach-pruning is by the "open centre" method. With this system the "leader" is not allowed to develop and should be strongly reduced by cutting.

Apricot trees need little pruning, but some of the more vigorous, vertical canes, if not used for decoration, can be shortened to an outward-pointing eye after flowering.

In addition to fruit trees and shrubs producing berries, there are also all kinds of ornamental plants requiring pruning seasonally. The best time for rose pruning in this country is early February. Early-

blooming trees and bushes should be pruned immediately after their flowers fade, and late-flowering (summer and autumn) plants should be pruned as early as possible in spring (like roses), to allow enough time for maximum production of new growth and for an abundance of most decorative flowers. The pruning of large limbs, whether on fruit trees or ornamentals, is best done during a period of dormancy. Conifers (pines, cypresses, etc.) don't need much pruning, but if at all, it should be done now — winter or early spring — before new growth starts.

You will learn about pruning as you go. When the weather is fine, don't hesitate to go out and prune. Even if you massacre a plant, usually the worst that can happen is that you'll lose its flowers for one season.

"Refreshing" is my name for a treatment of trees and shrubs that more or less should be simultaneous with pruning. After all cut off branches and side-shoots have been collected for the compost heap, and the garden cleaned, I start cultivating, digging around, pruned plants. I use a two-tooth cultivator for the garden, and a hand tool or a kitchen fork for plants in containers. Remove weeds as you loosen the soil and feed plants. I use home-made compost. Finally, cover the ground around stems with 8-10 cm. thick layer of mulch material. I find this "refreshing" of plants easy, cheap and most beneficial.

Ground covers. There are many problems in amateur gardening. A common one is how to get maximum decoration from minimum maintenance. Another common

problem is to make something green from ground that is mostly a no-man's-land of rubble or a stony, barren spot, probably much in shade. How do you turn these nuisance-spots into something attractive at a minimum of cost? The solution will probably be one those plants called ground covers or creepers.

Available at nurseries or garden centres, nearly all ground covers root quickly, hug the soil and bind it firmly. Once established, they spread around in all directions and thrive, even where weather conditions are difficult. They succeed in poor soil and practically take care of themselves.

In a relatively short time, they weave a green (and blooming) carpet where it's difficult and sometimes impossible for other plants to survive.

Here is a list of some common ground covers: Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*, *sa-ara* in Hebrew); dwarf broom (*Genista pilosa*, *retama hatsva-im*); periwinkle (*Vinca minor*, *vinca k'lonai*); wandering Jew (*Zebryna pendula*, *zebrina mekushchelet*); carpet bugle (*Ajuga reptans*, *had-safa zchelet*); English ivy (*Hedera helix*, *kissus hahoresht*); aptenia (*Mesembryanthemum cordifolium*, *aptenia levaviti*); decorative asparagus (*Asparagus sprengeri*, *asparagus sprengeri*); Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis acutilifolia*, *ampelopsis capani*).

With these or other creeping plants from your nursery, you'll be able to solve the problems of bare, shady or ugly spots in your garden with a minimum of expense and maintenance, and more quickly than you might have thought possible.

Washington's 'mistaken idea'

By JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH / Jerusalem Post Reporter

He doesn't know how the majority of Congress feel about the Reagan administration's latest overture to the PLO leader. But he is certain that the American public is totally confused by the situation in Lebanon — disturbed by the American casualties, but unwilling for their soldiers to abandon the country in the face of terrorism and Soviet-backed aggression.

Their visit to Israel gave Representative Waxman and his wife Janet a chance to see their daughter Carol, a student of Middle East politics at Brandeis University who is doing the Hebrew University's one-year programme. When her father told his colleagues that

she regularly uses the No. 18 bus service in Jerusalem, but was luckily not on the one blown up by the PLO last month, "they were strongly affected. They suddenly realized what terrorism means in daily life," he said, "and the PLO was there taking credit for it."

WAXMAN and his wife, an activist in Congressional wives for Soviet Jewry, got their second look at the Soviet Union this summer. In July they were part of a congressional delegation to Russia, which took advantage of their being there to

meet with numerous refugees persecuted for their desire to come on aliyah.

The situation today is desperate, says Waxman, as the doors are almost completely closed. But the couple did notice a "religious revival" among many Jewish activists, who cling to their faith in an effort to persevere.

As head of the U.S. delegation's working group on human rights, Waxman delivered a long and impassioned speech to Soviet officials, giving the names of Jews who had been refused visas. The officials

counted that "all Jews" who wanted to emigrate had already done so — a claim that Waxman dismissed with lists of refugees and applications for visas that had never been answered.

Then the Soviets said it was none of the Americans' business — which Waxman rejected, since the Helsinki Agreement signed by the Soviets clearly guarantees the rights to emigrate for purposes of family reunification.

The Russians clearly saw that all the congressmen, Democrats and Republicans alike, were united on the issue. The Soviets finally argued: "Who is America to talk, what with your unemployment and

other difficulties?"

The refusedniks whom the Waxmans met expressed the hope that relations between the superpowers would defrost, and that they would not be forgotten when deals were struck between the two.

Waxman said the refusedniks told him they had been pleased by the election of Ronald Reagan as president, but were disappointed with him because he was not as tough against the Russians as they would have liked. The grain deals between the U.S. and the USSR clearly disappointed them, he said. Economic and technological deals should be used as a weapon against the Soviets.

The congressmen left with the officials' lists of refusedniks, demanding that their cases be expedited, but six months later they have still not received any answer.



U.S. Congressman Henry Waxman "...a mistake to resurrect Arafat." (Hillman)

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Israel Lands Administration Jerusalem District

Beit Shemesh Local Council

Ministry of Construction and Housing Jerusalem District

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Build Your Home in Givat Savyon — Beit Shemesh Remaining Plots

Several plots are still available at the above site in the framework of the Build Your Home programme as indicated in the public notices.

The plots will be allotted to the public on the basis of updated land value and development costs. Other conditions are as given in the original prospectus and subject to changes inherent in this notice.

The plots will be allotted to the public from 10 a.m. on January 22, 1984. A draw will be held among those present at the time indicated as the beginning of registration.

A \$25,000 bank cheque must be deposited during registration to be held at the Lands Administration Jerusalem office, 34 Rehov Ben-Yehuda, 13th floor. The cheque must be made payable to the Israel Lands Administration, and will be considered as a down payment on the lease.

Additional details are available at the Lands Administration district office at the above address.

This notice is valid until April 1, 1984.

Israel Lands Administration Southern District

Arad, Dimona and Sderot Local Councils

Ministry of Construction and Housing Negev District

Build Your Home in Arad (Shaked Quarter), Dimona and Sderot Remaining Plots

Several plots are still available at the above sites, in the framework of the Build Your Home programme as indicated in the public notices to that effect.

Other conditions are as given in the original prospectus, and are subject to the changes inherent in this notice.

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Additional details are available at the above Lands Administration district office.

This notice is valid until April 11, 1984.

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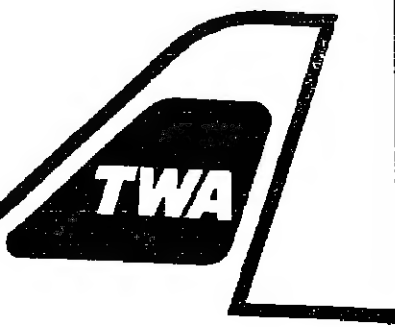
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Bank fees up 20 per cent

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU
Post Finance Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Commercial banks yesterday raised their fees and commissions by 20 per cent. There were

some exceptions to this general increase, however. The following table gives the changes most likely to affect the dealings of the average citizen with his bank.

	Leumi	Discount	Hapoalim	Mizrahi	FIBI
Transaction when account is in plus balance	5.80	6.00	5.80	4.80	5.80
Transaction when account is in minus balance	14.20	15.00	14.20	4.80	14.20
Cost of each cheque	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.00	5.00
Fixed time payments as per instructions	free	3-7.50	2.90-7.10	4.80	free
Bank guarantee	1-4%	6%-15.84	2-5%	1-6%	3-7.5%
Safe deposit box rental	4,000-7,500	3,500-4,000	4,500-5,300	4,500-5,300	2,300-5,700

The First International Bank offers customers the following services free of charge: management of current account, five cheque books for a period of three months, purchase or sale of foreign currency either in cash or for Patam, and the purchase of travellers cheques. All

of this is being offered to any customer who deposits \$1,000 into his Patam account and is willing to forgo all interest for three months. At the United Mizrahi Bank there is no difference in the charge for transactions whether the account is in credit or debit.

Concorde finally makes money, but competitor cries foul

LONDON (Reuters). — Concorde, the world's only supersonic airliner in service, is finally earning money for its British and French operators. But at least one American airline is crying foul.

Developed by Britain and France at a cost of around \$2.5 billion and first used on passenger services in January, 1976, Concorde was expected to shrink the world by greatly reducing flying times between major international centres.

Instead it was overtaken by rising oil prices, recession and environmental worries. Only 20 Concordes were built, only two airlines have run them and only 10 are still flying.

(Concorde's only rival as a supersonic airliner, the Soviet Union's Tupolev-144, dubbed "Concordski" in the West, crashed at the Paris Air Show in 1973 and was withdrawn in 1978 after less than a year in passenger service.)

Down the years of red balance sheets, critics have called Concorde

a Frankenstein monster and a flying champagne bottle. But now British Airways expects about \$14 million profit on Concorde in 1983-84 and Air France says its supersonic operations earned "several million francs" (several hundred thousand dollars) in 1982, entering the black for the first time.

Their satisfaction is not shared by Pan American World Airways, a U.S. competitor over the Atlantic, which alleges that the British government unfairly subsidizes Concorde fares.

Pan Am says it has lost \$150m. worth of business to Concorde and it has asked the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board to direct the state-owned British Airline to justify Concorde fares.

The nub of the complaint is that every Concorde traveller is subsidized by the British or French government, since the two state-owned airlines have not been obliged to pay anything like the full price for the plane.

Travel writers' convention here worth \$1 billion in publicity

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Israel is likely to get publicity which, if measured in cost of advertising, would come to well over \$1 billion, as a result of the recent convention here of the Society of American Travel Writers.

This was the estimate of a spokesman for the travel writers organization in Washington, who said that any country hosting such a convention usually gets over \$1b. worth of radio, TV, newspaper and magazine coverage in the two years after the meeting. But since the Israel convention was the best attended ever, and since the consensus is that it was also the society's best convention in its history, the coverage will be much greater, the spokesman said.

The first articles on travel to Israel have already appeared as a result of the convention, according to the Israel Government Tourist Office in New York. These include long reports in major newspapers.

West German recovery outstrips forecasts

WIESBADEN (Reuters). — The West German recovery outstripped forecasts last year and is on course for higher growth in 1984, although still lagging well behind the pace of the strongest world economies. The Federal Statistics Office reported last week that 1983 Gross National Product rose by 1.2 per cent after taking account of inflation, reversing two years of steady decline.

The recovery is not particularly marked, however, when compared with the last time the economy sank deeply into recession. In 1975 GNP declined by 1.6 per cent but rebounded vigorously the next year by surging 5.6 per cent.

BILATERAL. — Saudi Arabia and Iraq yesterday signed a trade cooperation agreement in Riyadh, removing restrictions hindering development of bilateral trade.



This mermaid resting from her underwater hunting is featured in the Glendon Oberson swimwear catalogue for next summer. Produced by Dagesh Advertising, the catalogue was rated "excellent" and won a "special mention" in the annual Productivity Institute contest. (Yaki Halperin)

28 South American nations call for refinancing of \$320b. of their debts

QUITO, Ecuador (AP). — Leaders of 28 Latin American and Caribbean nations laid aside political differences Friday and called jointly for their international creditors to refinance their \$320 billion foreign debt.

Representing a political spectrum from Chile to Cuba, the Latin American economic summit approved a "Declaration of Quito," calling on their creditors "to be more flexible and realistic and to renegotiate the debt."

The agreement hinted that unless lenders eased conditions, the debt could not be paid.

Latin American and Caribbean nations currently pay a total of about \$40b. each year in interest on their debts.

Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, whose government is one of the small debtors at \$3b., termed the declaration positive for Latin American unity.

The summit was called by

Ecuadorian President Osvaldo Hurtado.

The joint action, aimed primarily at U.S. lenders, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and international lending organization, also urged lowering of tariffs and devalued protectionist policies practised by unnamed countries. President Belisario of Colombia told the meeting that unity by debtor nations in appealing to lenders was "the only way out of the present economic crisis."

The fixed joint declaration of participants did not give figures or details on the amount of money the summit nations needed for recovery. It noted that the Latin American and Caribbean nations were responsible for part of the economic problems, but said most responsibility rested with outside influences.

The declaration said the most visible damaging effects of the crisis were record unemployment and runaway inflation.

U.S. wholesale prices rose only 0.6% in 1983

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. wholesale prices rose a minuscule 0.6 per cent last year, the smallest gain in two decades, the government said last week.

The overall increase was less than one-fifth of the 3.7 per cent gain in 1982. President Ronald Reagan's chief economic adviser, Martin Feldstein, called the report

"marvellous" and said it "continues to provide reassuring evidence that inflation is under control."

Petrol prices fell a record 10 per cent, while home heating oil costs were off 15.8 per cent.

Not since 1964 — when prices rose only 0.5 per cent — have wholesale costs risen so slowly. They were up 7.1 per cent in 1981 and 3.7 per cent in 1982.

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at \$391 per line including VAT; insertion every day costs \$7859 including VAT. per month. Copy accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post and all recognized advertising agents.

Jerusalem

MUSEUMS
Israel Museum, Opening Exhibition (17.1 at 8 p.m.): Dr. Erich Salomon, From a Photographer's Life. Continuing Exhibitions: Telvi Geva, Paintings and Objects; Yosef Cohn, "Our Town," photographs; Ori Reisman, Paintings; Scarpis, Tom Seidmann, Freud, Illustrations of children's books; Tip of the iceberg No. 2, Permanent Collection of Judaica, Art, Archaeology and Contemporary Israeli Art, Rockefeller Museum; Kadesh Barnea, Judean Kingdom fortress; How to Study the Past (for children) — Paley Centre. Closed Saturday.
Israel Museum Gallery Closed, 8.30 Lecture: "The Cultural Context of Rembrandt's Art" with Dr. Avigdor Posner.
CONDUCTED TOURS
HABASSAH — Guided tour of all installations • Hourly tours at Kiryat Hadassah and Hadassah M.C. Schools. • Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-426271.
Hebrew University:
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9 and 28.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Brannman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: Tel. 02-582819.
American Mizrahi Women, Free Morning Tours — 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-699222.

Tel Aviv

MUSEUMS
Tel Aviv Museum, Exhibitions: Pins Collection, Chinese and Japanese Paintings and Prints. Fany Leitersdorf, Israeli fashion designer: Michal Kirshner, photographs; Zvi Goldstein, Sculpture and Superstructure; Helena Rubinstein Pavilion; Classical Painting in 17th and 18th centuries; Impressionism and Post-Impressionism; Twentieth Century Art; Israeli Art. Visiting Hours: Sun-Thur. 10-10. Art, closer hours: 9-7.10. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion: Sun-Thur. 9-11, Fri. closed, Sat. 10-2.
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WIZO: To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 89377.
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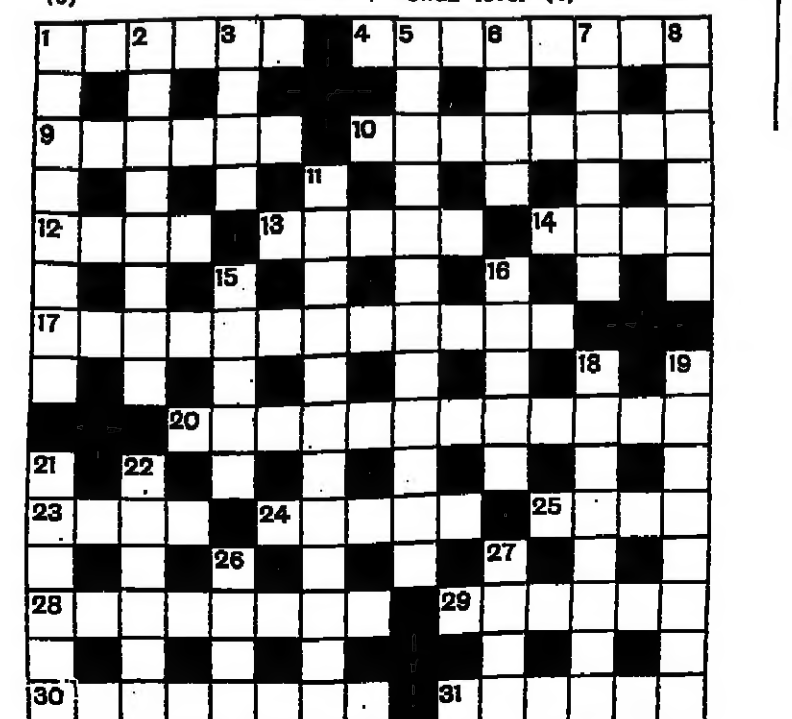
Tickets: In Jerusalem, Klayim Tel. 234061, Ben-Naim, Cahana Tel. 222831. In Tel Aviv, Main distributors: Castel, Tel. 444725 and agencies. In Haifa: agencies. The artists are staying at the Jerusalem Hilton. Had Artzi has Eric Clapton on cassettes and records.

Impresario: Shmuel Zemah Belkin Adyt.



ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- 1 Prophet, Pepsy, or Pickwick (6)
- 2 Commonly very good in a destructive way (8)
- 3 Not even superlatively the most curious epithet (6)
- 4 High jinks for high fivers (6)
- 5 Sometimes Austria accommodates biblical bursate character (4)
- 6 Express contempt for loud, boorish fellow (5)
- 7 Father gets round the plinth (4)
- 8 A busy time for the complaints department started in August (6, 6)
- 9 One whose students may make notes in bars (5, 7)
- 10 East or west it could be a warning to pedestrians (4)
- 11 Without deductions it's repulsively fat (5)
- 12 Examine closely to test the metre (4)
- 13 Fibre home of ribald rhymes (8)
- 14 Occidental supporter of artists' work is a little beast (6)
- 15 Chat? Just the opposite (8)
- 16 Standard of a prohibitionist (6)
- 17 One stage in the reshaping of man's early development (5, 5)
- 18 Riot made to disperse by one who intervenes (8)
- 19 Gaelic in reverse (4)
- 20 The back-stage peace-maker (4-2, 6)
- 21 Only fish (4)
- 22 Hostile incursion that cannot be called way-out (6)
- 23 Unhurried (and ungrammatical) form of industrial protest (2-4)
- 24 The ancient Greeks and the St. Leger, for example (7, 5)
- 25 Is little Susan put out? (5)
- 26 Daisy from Scotland alters a gown (5)
- 27 Registers on arrival to restrain vicious conduct (6, 2)
- 28 Scholarly, he figures as a quarrelsome chap (8)
- 29 Type of character with an inclination to the right (6)
- 30 He could have come over with the Conqueror (6)
- 31 Set at liberty at no cost (4)
- 32 Went ahead with a legendary swan lover (4)



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- ### EMERGENCY PHARMACIES
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Haifa: Yase, 7 Ibn Sina, 627288, Segel, 53 Ha'armut, K. Ata, 441280.
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Ashdod 41333, Ashkelon 23333, Bat Yam 585556, Beer-Sheva 78333, Filat 72433, Haifa 23333, Hadera 80313, Hertzliya 92333, Magen David Adom first aid centres are open from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Emergency home calls by doctor, a fixed rate. Sick Fund members should enquire about rebate.
Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 1234819, Jerusalem — 810110, and Haifa 88791.
"Eran" — Mental Health First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 669911, Tel Aviv 253311, Haifa 538-888, Beer-Sheva 48111, Netanya 25316.
- ### DUTY HOSPITALS
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Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics, internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, surgery, gynecology).
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10 Located
11 Ready money
- 12 Increase in size
13 Took a seat
14 Joint
15 Yarn
16 Consumed
17 Hearty
18 Aid
19 Angry
20 Copy
21 Throws out
22 Not heavy
- 1 Threaten
2 Egyptian water-lily
3 Roman emperor
4 Out of date
5 Sideways
6 Small whirlpools
7 Speedy
8 Grounds
9 Tell the 16
10 Given to action
11 Vigilant
12 Narrow
13 Fetch
14 Precious stone

Your money & your questions

QUESTION: My wife and I are middle-aged and the owners of a flat on land which we own, as well. Can we get a long-term mortgage on our property?

ANSWER: A mortgage bank executive tells me that mortgages are primarily available for demobilized soldiers and young couples. For newly built apartments mortgages are available as a result of special arrangements made by the builders with the mortgage banks. Unfortunately, it is not possible through regular bank channels to obtain a mortgage on a second-hand apartment.

QUESTION: In looking at my non-negotiable government war loan holdings, I cannot figure out the dates on which they mature. Can you enlighten me as to their redemption dates?

ANSWER: The securities departments of commercial banks as well as brokers will be able to answer your questions. Moreover, the Bank of Israel, which is charged with the issue and redemption of government loans will explain to you the terms of these loans.

QUESTION: I am the holder of bank shares and I have chosen, since I am 83 years old, to opt for the two-year blocking of the shares. If I should die before October 1985, will

my heirs be entitled to get the counter-value?

ANSWER: I wish you many years of long life. However, should you die before October 1985, your heirs will be entitled to receive the counter-value of the redeemed savings schemes as per schedule in October 1985.

QUESTION: I am a new immigrant and a recipient of German restitution funds. Can I receive the payments outside of Israel and if I choose to receive them here, may I deposit them in a free foreign currency account?

ANSWER: The answer to both questions is yes. You may maintain a free foreign currency account in a local bank, or for that matter overseas, for 20 years. Income from overseas or restitution payments may be deposited and maintained in these accounts for 20 years from the time you immigrated.

QUESTION: What was the dollar value of new financing issues on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange in 1983?

ANSWER: The total of financing issues on the local exchange amounted to some \$115 million. In 1982 \$278m. was raised on the TASE. Altogether there were 47 financing issues, and only the Ya'ane issue managed to end the year with a real positive yield.

Poland's output up, but still below 1979

WARSAW (AP). — Industrial production in Poland rose by 6.7 per cent last year over 1982, but remained 10.6 per cent below levels attained in 1979, before the crisis which sparked the rise of Solidarity and the military crackdown against it, newspapers reported Saturday.

The Council of Ministers, headed by Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski, noted that production of consumer goods "was not satisfactory," and that a fodder

shortage caused a 6.7 per cent drop in meat production.

The report, released by the Central Statistical Office, in most cases gave only percentage comparisons, rather than actual figures. But earlier data said that meat production in 1982 was half the 1980 level of 3.5 million tons.

Wages were up 25.6 per cent in 1983 over 1982, it said. Previous reports said that prices also rose 25-30 per cent in 1983.

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 8.40 School Broadcasts 15.00 Surprise Train 15.25 Touch 15.45 Follow Me — English for Adults 16.00 The Art of Forgiveness 16.25 Sumsum Street 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES: 17.30 Different Strokes: The Cricket 18.00 Cartoons
ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes: 18.30 News roundup 18.32 Sports 19.27 Programme Trailer 19.30 News
SERIES TV PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.02 Pillar of Fire (part 3) 21.00 Mabat Newsweek 21.30 Are you Being Served? The Hand of Fate 22.00 This is the Time 22.50 Strangers — British suspense series starring Don Henderson, Dennis Blanch, Fiona Mollison and Mark Mann: The Tender Trap 23.35 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial): 17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 18.30 (TV 3) Science film 19.00 News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Buffalo Bill 21.00 Documentary 22.00 News in English 22.15 Hart to Hart
MIDDLE EAST TV (in North only): 13.00 Shape-Up 13.30 Insight 14.00 Another Life 14.30 700 Club 15.00 Afternoon Movie 16.30 Spiderman 17.00 Porcupine 17.30 News Book 18.00 Laramie 19.00 Bonanza 20.00 Another Life 20.30 World News Tonight 21.00 Entertainment Special WKRP Cincinnati 21.30 Sports NFL 22.34 700 Club 23.24 News Update

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music
6.02 Musical Clock
7.07 Correll: Violin Sonata (Mozart, Malcolm); Bieber: Sonata for Trumpet and Strings; A. Scarlatti: Concerto Grosso; Moffat: Sonata; Delius: Symphonies (Rampal, Wilson); Mozart: Symphonies No. 31 (Concertgebouw, Nuremberg); Haydn: Obse Concerto in C major (Evelyn Rothwell, Halle, Barbirolli); Boccherini: Guitar Quintet No. 7; Martinu: Jazz Suite; Bartok: Violin Sonata No. 2 (Zukerman); Nettle: Lullaby; Honegger: Fantasy (Philip Entremont, New Philharmonia, Ozawa); Enescu: Suite No. 1; Brahms: Symphony No. 4 (Chicago, Solti); 12.00 An Hour with Pinaud Zukerman; Bach: Violin Concerto in G minor (Baronheim); Beethoven: Romance No. 1; Paganini: Tempo di Minuetto; Brahms: Sonata for Viola, Op. 120, No. 1 (with Nuremberg); Schubert: Duo with Mark Nettle; Mendelssohn: Song Without Words
13.05 Musical Greetings
15.00 The History of Music
15.30 Youth Programme
16.00 Village — with Eilat Karkov; Nutcracker, a tale for children
16.30 The Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, Ernest Bour conducting, with Alexander Kaganovsky, cello; Yigal Tusch, violin — Heine's Lullaby; 70: Tchaikovsky: Rocco Variations; Prokofiev: Violin Concerto No. 2; Rousset: Symphony No. 3

ARMY

6.06 Morning Sounds
6.30 University on the Air
7.07 "707" — with Alex Anski
8.05 Morning Newsweek
8.06 Safe Journey
11.05 Israel Winter — with Eli Yisraeli
13.05 Two Hours
15.05 What's Wrong? — with Eilat Tel
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
16.05 Evening Newsweek
18.05 Army and Defense Magazine
19.05 Music Today — music magazine
20.05 Israeli Rock
21.00 Mabat — TV Newsweek
21.05 University on the Air (repeat)
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Personal Questions (repeat)
00.05 Night Birds — songs, chat

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9
Eden: Lone Wolf Remastered; Eden: Sahara; Hadera: Across the Brooklyn Bridge 4, 6.15, 9; Who Will Love My Children?; Mitchell: I Love You Carmen; 7, 9; Orias: Aunt from Argentina; Oran: Sudden Impact 4, 6.45, 9; Roor: Vol 4, 7, 9.15; Semadar: Sophie's Choice 6.45, 9.15; Blayend: Ha'ma, To Begin Again 7, 9; Cinema One: Boy Takes Girl 5.30; Mephitis: T. Annie Hall 9.15; Cinema Theater: The Hill 7; Die Marquise von O 9.30
TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Allenby: Aunt from Argentina; Ben-Yonai: Across the Brooklyn Bridge; Che 1: Sudden Impact 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Che 2: Officer and Gentleman 4.30, 7, 9.45; Che 3: Trading Places 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Che 4: Canany Row 4.30, 7.05, 9.30; Colimier's Daughter 10.30, 1.30; Che 5: Blue Thunder 4.30, 7, 9.30; Cinema One: The Great Escape 6, 9; Cinema Dudes: Kaden 4.30; Coup de Grace 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Dekel: Star Chamber 7.15, 9.30; Dole-Ja: Moon Rakers 7.15; Deadly Summer 9.30; Sex film, midnight; Esther: Adieu L'amour; Gati: I Love You Carmen; Gordon: Requiem for a Fool; Hoda: Sahara; Lev: Meeting at Life 1.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Lev II: Return of Martin Guerre
1.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Limer: Zorba the Greek 4, 6.45, 9.30; Looking for Mr. Goodbar; Magabi: Under Fire 4.30, 7, 9.30; Odds: Behind a Door 4.15, 7.15, 9.30; Patis: Days of Heaven 10, 12, 2, 4, 9.30, 9.30; Peer: Mordale Randomness; Salmat: Flash Dance; Studio: Who Will Love My Children; Tachet: Local Hero; Tel Aviv Museum: Madly River; Zefem: Vivement Dimanche 7.15, 9.30
HAIFA 4, 4.45, 9
Amphibious: Action Fanny; Armon: Sudden Impact; Atanasi: Under Fire; Cinema: Aunt from Argentina; Morla: World According to Garp 6.30, 9; Oran: Sahara; Orias: House on the Rocks 6 nonstop; Odds: Flash Dance 6.45, 9; Peer: Trading Places; Roor: Across the Brooklyn Bridge; Sahara: Heat and Dust 6.45, 9; French Cultural Centre: Celine et Julie vont en Berez 9
RAMAT GAN
Ammon: I Love You Carmen 7, 9.30; Tuzze: King of the Forest 4; Eilat: Vol 7.15, 9.30; Oran: Sudden Impact 7, 9.30; Oran: Across the Brooklyn Bridge; 7.15, 9.30; Roor: Star Chamber 7.15, 9.30
REIKZILVA
David: Aunt from Argentina 7.15, 9.30; Tuzze: The Toy 4, 7.15, 9.15
HOLON
Migdal: Trading Places 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Art Roth
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Erwin Frankel
Editor

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Shvat 12, 5744 • Rabia-Thani 12, 1404

Assad raises the ante

REPORTS from Damascus following U.S. envoy Donald Rumsfeld's meeting with President Hafez Assad over the weekend suggest that Syria has no intention of making life easy for the Americans — despite some recent reports of a thaw in U.S.-Syrian relations, starting with the release of captured American airman Robert Goodman two weeks ago.

According to these reports Mr. Assad agreed to a face-to-face meeting with President Ronald Reagan, which would presumably take place in a European capital next month. But on substance the Syrian head-of-state showed, if anything, no sign whatever of softening. He made it plain to Mr. Rumsfeld that, in his view, progress in the stalled Lebanese national reconciliation talks should precede any effort to improve security in and around Beirut — indicating that Syria had effectively vetoed implementation of the Saudi-mediated plan to separate Christian, Druze and Shi'ite forces in the capital area.

That, as Mr. Assad doubtless realizes, is a blow to American hopes for an early withdrawal of the marines from Beirut — as progress at the reconciliation talks could only come at the expense of last May's Lebanese-Israeli accord, which Syria continues to oppose and which Washington continues to support.

Accordingly, although he could view an American withdrawal from Beirut as a significant political victory, the Syrian president must feel he can afford to wait a little longer and achieve this same result on even more advantageous terms.

For it must be plain to him by now that domestic pressure is growing on Mr. Reagan to get the marines out as quickly as possible — and that, as this pressure continues to mount, Washington is going to find it increasingly difficult to refuse Syria's conditions for cooperation in facilitating a pullout by making possible some form of lasting pacification in Lebanon.

The primary condition, which has been spelled out repeatedly in the past several months, is that Israel leave Lebanon with no overt political gains from "Operation Peace for Galilee." This would mean an Israeli withdrawal unlinked to a reciprocal Syrian evacuation of eastern and northern Lebanon, and the scrapping, if not of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement *in toto*, then at least of those clauses in it that go beyond guaranteeing Israel's security interests along its northern border.

Any Israeli plan to bring the IDF back home from Lebanon must similarly contend with this Syrian attitude.

Let them eat cake

DECEMBER's price rise of 11.6 per cent, which brought the annual inflation rate for 1983 to a record 190 per cent, is just one per cent short of the magic figure of 12.7 that would have pegged the next cost-of-living allowance at 90 per cent of the inflation in the last three months. Wage earners will therefore be compensated for 85 per cent of the loss of their purchasing power.

That this statistical miracle did not happen by itself is evident: the Treasury timed its latest price increases so as not to have them affect the December index. This is, of course, not the first time in the history of Israel's inflation that the government has manipulated the price index in this manner. But it establishes some kind of first for the cynicism with which wage earners have been made to lose yet another 5 per cent of their real wages after already having lost some 30 per cent in the past three months.

It should therefore come as no surprise that the labour market is seething. Strikes and sanctions have already spread throughout the public sector, and the only reason they have not yet developed into a full-scale general strike is that the civil servants and other public-sector workers are too hard pressed to endanger payment of even the meagre salaries on which the great majority of them subsist.

However, unless there is a change soon, the pot is bound to boil over, and spread from the public sector to the rest of the economy. The damage that could result might far outweigh any of the gains the Treasury hopes to achieve by massively using inflation to tax away what it euphemistically calls "disposable income," but which in reality means wage income and little else but wage income.

While wages are linked to 85 per cent of the rise in the consumer price index in each quarter, current prices charged by those who make a living from a profit margin of one kind or another are, as everyday experience shows, pegged to the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar — the profit margins included. A shrinking sales volume, in other words, has no effect on prices and profit margins.

In all this ominous development, the question of the distribution of the burden looms largest — distribution among the government's priorities, and distribution among different social classes. Hardest hit, as always, are the lower income groups, as is glaringly evident from the fact that food prices, always accounting for a larger part of their expenditure than among the more affluent, have risen again by more than the average price increases.

In fairness it should be conceded that the Treasury has not failed to broadcast in advance what it intends to do. It has stated clearly that it wants to reduce private consumption by 7 per cent and to do so real wages will have to shrink by 12 per cent. Which means, simply, that the Treasury accepts that the living standards of the affluent will not be affected, while those of wage earners will have to fall enough to attain the overall target.

What, then, is to be done? The Histadrut's Secretary-General, Yehoram Meshel, reacting to yesterday's news, suggested that whenever inflation rises more than 10 per cent a month, workers should be paid a cost-of-living allowance every month, instead of once every three months. This would be an improvement on the existing situation, but it would still mean that workers are expected to contribute far more than their fair share to rescuing the economy.

Much more far-reaching measures are called for to equalize the unevenly distributed burden.

A real alternative in the territories

By AMNON DOTHAN

A FALSE impression of consensus has been created in Israel since Yasser Arafat's debacle in Tripoli by the calls both from the Likud government and from the opposition for a dialogue with the Jordanians and the Palestinians to save the Camp David peace process.

The opposition ritually declares its strong objection to annexation of the occupied territories and to the settlements there, and proclaims its willingness to talk about a territorial compromise with Jordan and those Palestinians in the territories known to be supporters of Hussein.

But some elements in the Likud also look towards these "pro-Jordanian" Palestinians. This should surprise no one, as these Palestinians are not prepared to take the initiative and assert a claim to leadership in place of the PLO. They do not even openly reject the PLO "National Covenant" and proclaim their acceptance of the Camp David Accords in its stead — for this would mean taking the risk of asking King Hussein to join the political process in their name.

The Likud knows that these "pro-Jordanians" are actually the key to perpetuating the status quo and therefore makes appeals precisely to them — knowing full well that it will lead nowhere.

Likewise, Prime Minister Shamir, like Begin before him, has broadcast calls to Hussein to start talks, knowing full well that he cannot defy the Arab world and revive the Camp David process. Hussein is bound by the decision of the 1974 Rabat Conference, which recognized the PLO as the Palestinians' sole legitimate representative.

Meanwhile, the Civil Administration in the occupied territories allows the PLO to reassert its dominance there. Its head, Tat-Aluf Binjamin Ben-Eliezer, thereby provides the government with a perfect alibi for its annexationist policy: we want to continue with Camp David, but there is no one to talk to among the Palestinians and

Hussein refuses to join the negotiations. So the government is able to argue that additional settlements in the territories will not threaten the peace process.

THE PROBLEM facing the opposition today is not one of declarations or "plans," but what actually is to be done. Clear statements of principles are important, but they are no substitute for activity aimed at changing the political situation in the territories.

If the opposition truly want to revive the stalled peace process, they must abandon the futile repetition of outworn catchwords. Instead, they must encourage every Palestinian in the territories who is willing to declare his support for the Camp David process and to mobilize Palestinian public opinion against the PLO's sterile obstructionism.

The opposition has it in its power to encourage an anti-PLO Palestinian movement that will call for recognition of Israel, the cessation of anti-Israel terror, and direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel. Such a movement would also oppose the PLO's terror against peace-seeking Palestinians, the Arab Rejectionist Front and the Likud government's annexationist policy.

THIS IS NO pipe-dream. Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have already, at grave personal risk, declared themselves against PLO terror and taken the first steps to establish a Palestinian peace party. They have drawn up a platform and are working vigorously to win over Palestinian public opinion.

Thousands of Palestinians have identified with this movement, headed by Muhammad Nasser, an engineer, of Dura village near Hebron. But the Israel Civil Administration has banned the movement, forbidden the publication of its platform, and even arrested Nasser. He has been stripped of the

weapons previously issued for his self-defence against the assassins of the PLO, which has condemned him to death as a traitor.

The Civil Administration persists in harassing and defaming him, but he and his comrades are continuing with their political activity. In mid-November, more than a hundred Palestinians and Israelis met at his home: sheikhs, mukhtars, and political leaders from the Hebron area sat side by side with members of the Israeli "Way to Peace" movement and such literary figures as Aharon Meged, Hanoch Bartov, Omer Hillel and Haim Guri.

The Israeli opposition must foil the Likud government's efforts to suppress the Palestinian "peaceniks." This intransigent government does at least understand that the emergence of a strong Palestinian peace movement would compel it to resume the peace process — whose inevitable result would be an agreement based on compromise. But the opposition today is, in effect, cooperating with the government by ignoring Muhammad Nasser and his peace movement.

This puts in question the sincerity of the opposition's commitment to the Camp David process and destroys its credibility in the eyes of the Palestinians as a partner for real negotiations, thereby weakening the arguments of the Palestinian peaceniks.

A MODEL already exists for an activist Israeli opposition to the Likud government's policy of creeping annexation: the "Way to Peace" movement, which seeks to cooperate with any Palestinian in the territories who is willing to stand up and be counted in favour of Camp David.

By putting obstacles in the way of opposition activism, the Likud government will only increase doubts as to whether it really wants to talk with anyone on the Palestinian-Jordanian side. Flushed out from behind its sanctimonious

Dry Bones



smokescreen, the government will have to openly repudiate its commitment to the Camp David Accords — which were ratified by the overwhelming majority of the Knesset — only to be forced finally to bow to the pressure of outraged Israeli and world public opinion and allow the peace process to proceed.

A real fighting opposition must awaken Israeli public opinion to the alternatives the country actually faces. The annexationists now portray the Palestinians as PLO adherents who, to a man, reject the Camp David accords. This completely mistaken image is reinforced by the Civil Administration, which permits PLO agitation while repressing the anti-PLO Palestinians.

Once the Palestinian peace movement has gathered momentum, thanks to the intervention of the Israeli opposition, public opinion here will be transformed, as it was by Sadat's arrival in Jerusalem. Israelis will then realize that they have a real alternative to the Likud's approach: the probability of reaching peace and security ar-

rangements through negotiations with the Palestinians and the Jordanians. Instead of the perpetuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict through the continued occupation of the territories and their eventual annexation.

Furthermore, the opposition thereby actually increases its chances of winning power. It will be recalled that many Israelis dropped their resistance to the idea of withdrawal from Sinai after Sadat's initiative and the Camp David Accords opened a new vista of peace with Egypt. By proving the existence of a real peace alternative on the eastern front and demonstrating that the Likud government is incapable of seizing the opportunity, the opposition would surely win over many Israelis who now support the government.

The opposition can no longer afford to stumble on in its well-worn rut. Now is the time to act boldly for the sake of peace.

The writer is a freelance journalist who specializes in Arab and West Bank affairs.

Getting in the limelight

By SHEVAH WEISS

shameful living conditions of Lod's Arab population — a disgrace for the Jewish state — as an urgent motion for the agenda, nobody cared. The press was not interested in so "trivial" an issue or in the man who was sufficiently shocked to bring it up in the House. The story of David Suissa — that was something else.

The case of David Suissa was not the first drug case in which an Israeli was arrested, apparently led astray in the country's ever-thickening underworld jungle. The fathers of these sons usually remain anonymous, to bear their pain and shame in private. Not so in the case of Suissa.

Perhaps it is not fair to accuse all the press and electronic media of seeking sensations. Among the newspapers, *Davar* and *The Jerusalem Post* stand out in their inclination to shy away from the sensational and report the usually grey reality of the Knesset and its inhabitants with as many gradations as this colour permits. Of course, if the media seek sensation, it is because the public loves it, and the media do not necessarily view themselves as educators.

It is also true that many MKs seek publicity at any price. And these are ways of having the spotlight turned on you. Here are some of them:

- Be a regular and trustworthy source of information — a "leaker" of what goes on inside government offices and at parties or behind the doors of the cabinet and committee rooms.
- Be anomalous and unpredictable. It has impact if a member of the Liberal Party expresses Sheikh-like views, or a member of Tehiya advocates territorial compromise.
- Behave like an *enfant terrible*. If you belong to the ruling coalition, make sure you regularly rock the boat and threaten to defect; if you belong to the opposition, vote occasionally with the government, or against your own party.
- Spend most of your time in the

Knesset restaurant for MKs or chasing the representatives of the media, especially those from the small screen. Sitting in the plenary session is a waste of time, unless the cameras are rolling.

- Become involved in quarrels — in your faction, on the Knesset floor, anywhere and on any subject, as long as someone is reporting.
- Find yourself a good spokesman with a flare for P.R. and good connections. Remember, you are a saleable commodity like deodorants and life insurance.
- Specialize in clichés and slogans. Throw something clever, unconventional and provocative once or twice a week in the right direction.
- Try to belong to a small party or faction. If you are a member of a large one, you have to work ten times as hard to stand out. A one-man faction is ideal.
- If you don't have the stamina to stand alone or if you prefer company, find yourself a party with its own newspaper, such as *Mapai* (*Hamishmar*) or the "National Religious Party" (*Hapoel*).
- Last but not least, remember that if you persist in making yourself heard, and do so loudly and courageously on issues you believe to be important, especially if they cannot be shown to benefit you personally in any way, well, then, you are bound to be noticed — occasionally, as an eccentric.

The writer is a Labour Party MK and professor of political science at Tel Aviv University.

THE KNESSET and its inhabitants are naturally the focus of much attention from the media. But, as is true in all theatres, attention is not evenly distributed, and a group of stars, the darlings of the media, receive most of the limelight.

Once in a while a Knesset member who does not seek publicity suddenly finds himself in the spotlight, not because of his work or words, but because of something in his personal life. This is what happened to MK Rafi Suissa when his 30-year-old son David, a disabled ex-serviceman, was arrested in France with three other Israelis and charged with smuggling drugs.

What 30 months of diligent participation in parliamentary life and years as head of the Mazeret Baya Local Council did not achieve, David Suissa's brush with the law did: his father's name hit the headlines. When MK Rafi Suissa recently raised the question of the

READERS' LETTERS

BANK OF ISRAEL, WAKE UP!

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*. Sir, — David Krivine's articles are usually thought-provoking and to the point. The report, in your issue of December 30, of his interview with Mr. Japhet, head of the Bank Leumi group, is no exception. No doubt, most readers will remain, as I was, unconvinced by Mr. Japhet's attempt to argue away the banks' responsibility for the October crisis.

There is, however, one issue which was not touched upon, but which is of crucial importance. I refer to the matter of the banks' capital ratios. As is (or should be) well known, depositors have the status of unsecured creditors of the banks. They must rely for their security on the fact that the banks' own capital is there to bear the brunt of any losses there may be. However, all over the world, the ratios of capital to deposits (of banks) are rather small, generally,

no more than three per cent. For this reason, these ratios are kept under constant review by authorities such as the Bank of England and the central banks of other western nations. Moreover, the commercial banks in these countries are aware that on no account may they take risks with their capital.

What do we find in Israel? Not only did the "Big Four" invest in risky stock market securities; not only did they concentrate these investments, even more riskily, in their own overpriced shares; but the authorities acquiesced in this flagrant violation of one of the canons of banking. Even now, Mr. Japhet has the temerity to admit "reluctantly" that the banks may have to go on with the job of "stabilization."

Bank of Israel, wake up! MICHAEL SCHEINER Tel Aviv.

ISLE OF PINES To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*. Sir, — I have an appeal for help from an American academic who is looking for information about the small Jewish community which lived on the Isles of Pines, Cuba, from about 1905 until about 1930. Perhaps a *Post* reader can help or suggest possible leads. I can be contacted at 30 Mevo Harari, Jerusalem 97875, or by phoning 02-819434.

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THE GERMAN-JEWISH DIALOGUE

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*. Sir, — In 1981, you published a letter to the editor by a Mr. Dessaur. In that letter, the author wrote: "Yes, I still hate the Germans and all those who deal with them."

A German girl on vacation in Israel read it. As a result, a German ninth-grade class wrote a reply, which you also published. They argued that at the time of the Nazis, they were not yet born and therefore their generation could not be blamed for the Nazis' crimes.

I think *The Post's* readers should know about the extraordinary correspondence which your publication initiated. I happened to witness the outcome during my visit to Germany in December 1983. (I was invited to lecture about the kibbutz.) One of the places where I spoke was the Hochschule Gymnasium. Prior to the lecture, Mrs. Machlers, of the German-Israeli Cooperation Society, took me to a very special exhibition: it was the documentation of probably the first group correspondence between German students and Jews from all over the world. (More than 100 letters were received.)

In addition to the exhibition, the Kibbutz Netzer Sereni.

correspondence also had the following results:

A book with the reprints of the many letters was published.

The Israel Embassy and the Jewish Community in Duesseldorf were contacted.

Hundreds of pupils in the gymnasium along with their teachers came to see the exhibition.

German TV and radio stations as well as newspapers covered the event.

An Israel Week was organized during which lectures were given by embassy and Jewish representatives as well as by me.

Finally the class intends to come for a visit to Israel.

I strongly recommend that an organized effort be made to translate the visit of this class into something more than just a touristic one. I invite every person and institution wishing to meet or somehow contribute to their visit (due for summer 1984) to contact me for further details, that, while bearing in mind the horrible past, we should construct a bridge between our people.

ARI LIPINSKI

TOUR VE'ALEH
W.Z.O. Aliyah and Absorption Dept.
in co-operation with The Jewish National Fund
invites
VISITORS FROM ABROAD
to tree planting ceremonies
on Tu B'Shvat, Thursday, January 19, 1984
at two locations (Full Day Tours)

- 1. Western Galilee** —
For registration and details, call Tel Aviv office 03-258331, ext. 28 or 03-266842
- 2. Migdal-Oz (Gush Etzion).**
For registration details call Jerusalem office. 02-246522

Office hours:
Sun — Thurs, 7.30 a.m. — 3 p.m.
Fri 7.30 a.m. — 1 p.m.

Registration closes Tuesday, January 17 at 12 noon. Both trips are free, but the sum of IS 350 will be collected on the Galilee tour to cover the cost of lunch at a moshav. Participants in the Migdal-Oz tour are required to bring their own lunch.

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